THE NEW LONDON
SPELLING BOOK:

OR, THE

[Y]OUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES GUIDE

TO THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

CONTAINING SUCH A

VARIETY OF REAL USEFUL MATTER,

[A]S TO ENABLE TEACHERS TO INSTRUCT THEIR SCHOLARS TO SPELL AND READ THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE WITH PROPRIETY,

WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF ANY OTHER BOOK.

IN WHICH

[G]reat Care has been taken to collect what may teach Youth their Duty and Behaviour towards God and Man, and to avoid the numerous Temptations of Life and of their own ungovernable Passions.

By CHARLES VYSE,

AUTHOR OF "THE TUTOR's GUIDE," &c. &c.

A NEW EDITION,

[W]ITH ALTERATIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND ADDITIONS.

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467

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THE very great Encouragement which the Public has been pleased to give to the former Editions of this little Book, induces me to hope that the Corrections, Additions, and Improvements, made in this new Impression, will meet with the Approbation of those Persons who have been so kind as to honor it with the Preference in their Schools.

In this Edition all useless Matter has been expunged, such as many Tables in Monosyllables; for they are dull, dry, and tiresome, both to the Child and to its Teacher, therefore of no use.

And in this Work will also be found a greater Variety of Spelling, from One to Six Syllables, and Lessons on different Subjects, than in any other hitherto published.

The Lessons are from the Psalms, New Testament, and Proverbs; also Lessons on Man; Rules and Maxims of Moral, and on the Œconomy of Human Conduct; the Seven Stages of Life; on Good Breeding and Politeness; then follows a Table of Spelling Exercise; after which Lessons, viz. *Advice to a Young Man; Duty from Children to their Parents; Picture of a Good Man; A Description of the Tower, Monument, St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey, in Three Letters, from a Son to his Mother; an Elegy, written in a Country Church-Yard; Speeches selected from Shakespeare; Lessons on the Four Quarters of the Globe; a Short Account of the Kings and Queens of England, from William the Conqueror to the Reign of George the Second, inclusively; after this the Arithmetical Tables; a Short Introduction to the English Grammar; and concludes with Pope's Universal Prayer. In the whole, nothing has been omitted of real Utility, which could serve to answer the End for which this Work was designed; and it is hoped the clearness of the Print, and Typographical Execution, will meet with the Approbation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who have made use of this Book in their Schools, and recommend it to the Notice of the Public.*

Newington, Surry,
January, 1800.

C. VYSE.

P111,3
201

VYSE's
New London Spelling Book.

THE ALPHABET.

Old Roman.		*Italic.*		*Old English.*		*Pronounced.*
A	a	*A*	*a*	A	a	ay
B	b	*B*	*b*	B	b	bee
C	c	*C*	*c*	C	c	ſee
D	d	*D*	*d*	D	d	dee
E	e	*E*	*e*	E	e	e
F	f	*F*	*f*	F	f	eff
G	g	*G*	*g*	G	g	gee, or jee
H	h	*H*	*h*	H	h	aitch
I	i	*I*	*i*	I	i	i
J	j	*J*	*j*		j	jay
K	k	*K*	*k*	K	k	cay
L	l	*L*	*l*	L	l	ell
M	m	*M*	*m*	M	m	em
N	n	*N*	*n*	N	n	en
O	o	*O*	*o*	O	o	o
P	p	*P*	*p*	P	p	pee
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	Q	q	cu
R	r	*R*	*r*	R	r	ar
S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*	S	ſ s	eſs
T	t	*T*	*t*	T	t	tee
V	v	*V*	*v*		v	ve
U	u	*U*	*u*	U	u	you
W	w	*W*	*w*	W	w	double you
X	x	*X*	*x*	X	x	eks
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	Y	y	wi
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	Z	z	zed

The VOWELS

a e i o u, *and* y *when it follows a Conſonant.*

CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r ſ s t v w x y z.

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ct ſh ſb ſk ſt ﬂ ſl ﬁ ſi ﬀ ſſ ſſi ﬃ ﬄ æ œ.

The ſame ſeparated.

ct ſh ſb ſk ſt fl ſl fi ſi ff ſſ ſſi ffi ffl ae oe.

Letters apt to be taken for one another.

b d f ſ p q m n h k r t.

Eaſy Syllables of Two Letters.

LESSON I.

a.	e.	i.	o.	u.	y.
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy

LESSON II.

ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly

LESSON III.

ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry

LESSON IV.

ſa	ſe	ſi	ſo	ſu	ſy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy

LESSON V.

a.	e.	i.	o.	u.
ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf

LESSON VI.

ag	eg	ig	og	ug
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

LESSON VII.

ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux

Ce *and* ci *are pronounced the ſame as* ſe *and* ſi

3 to 22 pages missing

LESSON LII.

Though an Hoſt of Men were laid to catch me, yet ſhall not my Heart fear; and though they raiſe War up a-gainſt me, yet I will put my Truſt in him.

Set up thy-ſelf, O God, a-bove the Hea-vens; and thy Glo-ry a-bove all the Earth.

LESSON LIII.

Hear my Voice, O Lord, when I cry to thee, O hide not thy Face from me.

Thou haſt been my Help, leave me not; nor go from me; for thou, O God, thou art my God; early will I ſeek thee.

LESSON LIV.

When my Friends leave me, my God takes Care of me.

Give me not up to the Will of my Foes, for ſuch as ſpeak Wrong riſe up to do me hurt.

I ſhould faint, but that I think of thy Love, O God, and live.

LESSON LV.

I will praiſe thee, O Lord, for thou haſt ſet me up, and not made my Foes to triumph over me.

O Lord, my God, I did cry unto thee, and thou didſt hear me.

Thou, Lord, haſt brought my Soul out of Hell: Thou haſt kept my Life from them who go down into the Pit.

LESSON LVI.

Let all the Earth fear the Lord; ſtand in Awe of him all ye that dwell in the World.

For he ſpoke, and it was done; he gave his Word, and it ſtood faſt.

There is no King that can ſave his own ſelf by a great Hoſt, nor a great Man by much Strength.

LESSON LVII.

For the Lord will judge his Peo-ple ac-cord-ing un-to Right; he will de-fend the Chil-dren of the Poor, and pun-iſh the Wrong-do-er.

I will at all Times give Thanks un-to the Lord; his Praiſe ſhall be in my Mouth.

I ſought the Lord, and he heard me; yea, he did ſave me out of all my Fear.

LESSON LVIII.

O taſte and ſee how good the Lord is! the Man is bleſt that truſts in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his Saints! for they that fear him lack no good Thing.

Love the Lord, and he ſhall give thee what thine Heart doth wiſh for.

Keep thy Tongue from Ill; and thy Lips that they ſpeak no Guile.

TABLE I. *Continued.*

PAR-boil	pa-rents	par-rot	pa-ſtor
par-cel	pa-riſh	par-ſon	paſ-ſive
parch-ment	par-ley	part-ner	pa-tent
par-don	par-lor	paſ-ſage	pave-ment

pay-ment
pea-cock
peb-ble
ped-lar
peep-er
peev-iſh
pen-ny
pen-ſive
pelt-ing
pen-ance
pen-dant
pen-man
pep-per
per-fect
pe-ril
pe-riſh
per-jure
per-ry
per-ſon
pert-neſs
phan-tom
phi-al
phren-zy
phy-ſic
pic-kle
pick-lock
pic-ture
pierc-ing
pil-fer
pil-grim
pil-lage
pi-lot
pim-pie
pin-cers

pi-per
pip-pin
pi-rate
piſ-mire
piſ-tol
pitch-er
pit-tance
plack-et
pla-net
plan-ter
plaiſ-ter
plat-ted
plat-ter
play-er
play-ing
plot-ter
plough-man
plu-mage
plumb-line
plum-mer
plu-ral
ply-ing
poach-ing
pock-et
po-et
poi-ſon
po-ker
pol-iſh
pol-lard
pom-pous
pon-der
po-piſh
pop-py
por-rage

por-tal
poſ-ſet
poſ-ture
po-tent
pot-ter
pot-tle
poul-try
pound-age
pow-der
pow-er
poyn-ing
prat-tle
pre-cept
pre-face
pre-late
pre-lude
pre-ſage
pre-ſence
prim-er
prin-ceſs
pri-vate
pro-duct
pro-fit
pro-greſs
pro-miſe
proſ-per
proſ-trate
proud-ly
pru-dent
pſalm-iſt
pſal-ter
pub-lic
pub-liſh
pud-ding

pul-pit
pum-mel
pump-ing
pump-kin
pur-iſh
pup-py
pur-blind
puz-zle
Quag-mire
qua-ker
qual-miſh
quar-rel
quar-ry
quar-ter
que-ry
quib-ble
quick-ly
quin-ſey
quin-tal
quo-rum
Rab-ble
rab-bet
rack-et
ra-diſh
raf-fle
raf-ter
rag-ged
rain-bow
rai-ment
raiſ-ed
ral-ly
ram-ble
ram-mer
ram-part

ran-dom	ru-by	ſa-tyr	ſew-er
ran-ſom	rub-biſh	ſau-cer	ſex-ton
ran-ter	rud-der	ſau-ſage	ſhab-by
ra-pine	rue-ful	ſcab-bard	ſhac-kle
rap-ture	ruf-fle	ſcaf-fold	ſha-dow
raſh-neſs	rug-ged	ſcam-per	ſhag-ged
ra-ther	ru-in	ſcan-dal	ſhal-low
rat-tle	ru-ler	ſcar-let	ſham-bles
ra-ven	rum-ble	ſcat-ter	ſhape-leſs
raw-neſs	rum-mer	ſcho-lar	ſharp-en
read-er	ru-mor	ſci-ence	ſhat-ter
re-al	rum-ple	ſcof-fer	ſhear-ing
reap-er	rund-let	ſcol-lop	ſhel-ter
rea-ſon	run-ning	ſcorn-ful	ſher-iff
re-bel	rup-ture	ſcoun-drel	ſhil-ling
reck-on	ruſ-tic	ſcrib-ble	ſhip-wreck
re-cord	ruſ-ty	ſcrip-ture	ſhock-ing
reſt-leſs	Sab-bath	ſcru-ple	ſhort-en
rib-band	ſa-ble	ſcuf-fle	ſhot-ten
rich-es	ſa-bre	ſcul-ler	ſho-vel
rid-dance	ſad-dle	ſculp ture	ſhoul-der
ri-der	ſafe-ty	ſcur-vy	ſhow-er
ri-fle	ſaf-fron	ſea-ſon	ſhuf-fle
right-ful	ſail-or	ſe-cret	ſhut-ter
ri-ot	ſal-lad	ſee-dy	ſhut-tle
ri-val	ſal-mon	ſeem-ly	ſick-neſs
ri-ver	ſalt-iſh	ſe-nate	ſight-leſs
ri-vet	ſal-vage	ſen-tence	ſig-nal
roar-ing	ſamp-ler	ſe-quel	ſi-lence
rob-ber	ſan-dal	ſer-mon	ſil-ver
rock-et	ſan-guine	ſer-pent	ſim-ple
Ro-miſh	ſap-py	ſer-vant	ſi-new
rough-ly	ſat-chel	ſer-vice	ſin-ful
roy-al	Sa-turn	ſet-tle	ſing-ing

ſin-gle	ſot-tiſh	ſtee-ple	ſur-name
ſir-rah	ſound-neſs	ſteer-age	ſur-vey
ſiſ-ter	ſpan-gle	ſtif-fen	ſwad-dle
ſix-ty	Span-iſh	ſti-fle	ſwag-ger
ſkel-let	ſpar-row	ſtill-neſs	ſwal-low
ſkil-ful	ſpeak-ing	ſtin-gy	ſwan-ſkin
ſkip-per	ſpeck-led	ſtir-rup	ſwar-thy
ſlack-neſs	ſpeech-leſs	ſto-mach	ſweat-ing
ſlan-der	ſpee-dy	ſto-ny	ſweep-ing
ſlaugh-ter	ſpi-der	ſto-ry	ſweet-neſs
ſla-viſh	ſpi-nage	ſtout-neſs	ſwel-ling
ſlee-py	ſpin-dle	ſtrag-gle	ſwift-neſs
ſlip-per	ſpin-net	ſtrick-en	ſwim-ming
ſloth-ful	ſpit-tle	ſtrict-ly	ſyſ-tem
ſlo-ven	ſpite-ful	ſtrik-ing	Tab-by
ſlug-gard	ſplin-ter	ſtrip-ling	ta-ble
ſlum-ber	ſport-ing	ſtruc-ture	tac-kle
ſlut-tiſh	ſpot-leſs	ſtrug-gle	tay-lor
ſmell-ing	ſprin-kle	ſtub-born	ta-lent
ſmug-gle	ſpun-gy	ſtu-dent	tame-ly
ſmut-ty	ſquan-der	ſtur-dy	tam-my
ſnaf-fle	ſqueam-iſh	ſub-ject	tan-gle
ſnag-gy	ſta-ble	ſuc-cour	tan-kard
ſnap-per	ſtag-ger	ſuck-ling	tan-ſy
ſneak-ing	ſtall-ed	ſud-den	tap-ſter
ſnot-ty	ſtam-mer	ſu-et	tar-dy
ſnuf-fers	ſtan-diſh	ſuf-fer	tar-get
ſod-den	ſta-ple	ſul-try	taſte-leſs
ſoft-en	ſtar-tle	ſum-mer	tat-tle
ſo-journ	ſtate-ly	ſum-mons	taw-ny
ſo-lid	ſta-ting	Sun-day	taw-dry
ſor-did	ſta-ture	ſup-per	tel-ler
ſor-row	ſta-tute	ſure-neſs	tem-peſt
ſor-ry	ſted-faſt	ſur-feit	tempt-er

ten-ant
ten-der
tenth-ly
ter-race
ter-ror
teſ-ty
tet-ter
thankful
thatch-er
there-fore
thick-et
thiev-iſh
thim-ble
think-ing
thir-ſty
thor-ny
thought-ful
thou-ſand
threat-en
threſh-er
throb-bing
thump-ing
thun-der
Thurſ-day
tick-et
ti-dy
tight-en
til-lage
til-ler
tim-ber
time-ly
tinc-ture
tin-der
tin-gle

tink-ling
tin-ſel
tip-pet
tip-ſy
tire-ſome
ti-tle
tit-tle
toi-let
to-ken
ton-nage
tooth-leſs
tor-ment
tor-rent
tor-ture
to-tal
tot-ter
touch-wood
tow-el
town-ſhip
trad-ing
traf-fic
trai-tor
tram-mel
trea-cle
trea-ſon
trea-tiſe
treat-ment
trem-ble
tre-pid
treſ-paſs
tri-bune
tric-kle
tri-fle
trig-ger

trim-mer
trip-ple
trip-ping
tri-umph
troop-er
tro-phy
trot-ter
tru-ant
truc-kle
true-ly
trum-pet
trun-dle
truſ-ty
tuck-er
Tueſ-day
tu-lip
tum-bler
tu-mid
tu-mor
tun-nel
tur-ban
turn-ip
tur-tle
Tuſ-can
tu-tor
twi-light
twink-ling
ty-rant
Um-pire
un-cle
up-per
up-right
up-ſhot
u-rine

u-ſage
uſe-ful
uſh-er
ut-moſt
va-cant
va-grant
vain-ly
val-ley
va-lid
van-quiſh
var-niſh
va-ry
vaſ-ſal
vel-vet
ven-der
ve-nom
ven-ture
Ve-nus
ver-bal
ver-dant
ver-dict
ver-juice
ver-min
ver-ſed
veſ-try
vi-car
vic-tor
vi-gor
vil-lain
vint-ner
vi-al
vi-per
vir-gin
vi-ſage

vi-ſit	wake-ful	way-lay	wind-ward
vi-tal	wal-let	way-ward	win-ter
vix-en	wal-low	weak-en	wiſ-dom
vo-cal	wal-nut	weal-thy	wor-ſhip
void-ance	want-ing	wea-pon	Yar-row
vo-lant	wan-der	wea-ther	year-ly
vol-ley	wan-ton	weep-ing	yel-low
vo-lume	war-fare	weigh-ty	yeo-man
vo-mit	war-like	wel-fare	yon-der
voy-age	war-rant	wet-ſhod	young-iſh
vul-gar	waſh-ing	wheat-en	youth-ful
vul-ture	waſp-iſh	whiſ-per	Za-ny
Wa-ger	waſte-ful	whol-ſome	zea-lot
wag-gon	wat-tle	wi-dow	zea-lous
wai-ter	wa-ver	will-ing	zig-zag

More Eaſy Leſſons.

LESSON LIX.

WISDOM is far better than much Riches; take faſt hold of her, and thou ſhalt never want.

I loved her, and ſought her out from my Youth, to make her my Spouſe, becauſe I was a Lover of her Beauty.

For ſhe is knowing in the Laws of God; and delights in the Works of his Hands.

LESSON LX.

Deſire not Riches, that flee away; but deſire Wiſdom, that worketh all Things.

For, it is Wiſdom that cometh from the Lord, and is with him for ever.

Who can find out the Height of Heaven, and the Breadth of the Earth, and the Depth of Wiſdom?

LESSON LXI.

The Word of God Moſt High is the Fountain of Wiſdom; and in her Ways are great Delight.

To whom hath Wiſdom been made known; or who hath learned her wiſe Counſel?

There is one wiſe, and greatly to be feared; the Lord ſitting on his Throne.

LESSON LXII.

The Fear of the Lord is Honor and Glory; it giveth Joy and Gladneſs, and a long Life, and maketh a merry Heart.

A wiſe Man will hide his Words for a Time; and, after, Joy ſhall ſpring up in him.

Wiſdom raineth down Knowledge and Skill, and exalts all thoſe to Honor that hold her faſt.

LESSON LXIII.

Hear me, your Father, O ye Children! and obey me, that ye may live.

For the Lord hath given the Father Honor over the Children; and hath fixed the power of the Mother over her Sons.

Whoſo honors his Father, obeys the Command of God: and he that honors his Mother, is as one that layeth up Treaſure.

LESSON LXIV.

He who honors his Father ſhall have a long Life; and he who obeys the Commands of the Lord, ſhall be a Comfort to his Mother.

Honor thy Father and Mother, both in Word and Deed, that a Bleſſing may come upon thee from them.

Help thy Father and Mother in their Age, and grieve them not as long as they live.

LESSON LXV.

Reverence their Perſons, obſerve their Precepts, obey their Commands, and conform to their Advice; bear their Reproofs, and ſubmit to their Corrections; leave off all Sourneſs and Fondneſs of thy own Ways; be patient, dutiful, and humble to thy Teachers, and hearken not to thoſe who would wickedly teach thee to deſpiſe them.

TABLE II.

Words of Two Syllables; the Accent on the laſt.

A-Baſe	a-dorn	al-lure	ar-ret
a-bate	af-fair	a-loft	aſ-cend
a-bide	af-flict	a-lone	aſ-cent
a-bove	af-front	a-long	a-ſide
ab-jure	a-gain	a-loof	aſ-ſault
ab-ſurd	a-gainſt	a-maze	aſ-ſent
ab-ſorb	ag-greſs	a-mend	aſ-ſert
ac-cept	ag-grieve	a-muſe	aſ-ſiſt
ac-cuſe	a-go	an-noy	aſ-ſume
ac-quaint	a-ground	ap-peal	aſ-ſure
ac-quit	a-larm	ap-pear	aſ-ſwage
ac-quire	a-las	ap-peaſe	a-ſtray
ad-here	a-lert	ap-plauſe	a-ſtride
ad-journ	a-like	ap-point	at-teſt
ad-juſt	a-live	ap-ply	at-tend
ad-jure	al-ledge	ap-proach	at-tire
ad-mit	al-low	ap-prove	a-vail
ad-vance	al-lies	a-riſe	a-vert
ad-vice	al-lot	a-roſe	a-verſe
ad-viſe	al-lude	ar-reſt	a-venge

a-void	ca-jole	con-cur	con-tract
a-vow	cal-cine	con-demn	con-trive
a-wait	ca-nal	con-duct	con-trol
a-wake	car-bine	con-fer	con-vene
a-way	ca-reſs	con-feſs	con-verſe
Ba-boon	ca-reer	con-fide	con-vert
be-come	ca-ſhier	con-fine	con-vey
be-cauſe	caſ-cade	con-firm	con-vict
be-friend	ce-ment	con-found	con-vince
be-head	col-lect	con-front	con-voy
be-hold	com-mand	con-fute	cor-rect
be-neath	com-mence	con-geal	cor-rupt
be-queſt	com-mend	con-join	cur-tail
be-ſeech	com-mit	con-jure	De-bar
be-ſeem	com-mode	con-joint	de-baſe
be-ſet	com-mune	con-nive	de-bate
be-ſmote	com-pare	con-ſent	de-ceaſe
be-ſmut	com-pel	con-ſerve	de-ceive
be-ſtir	com-pile	con-ſign	de-cide
be-ſtow	com-plete	con-ſiſt	de-claim
be-ſtride	com-ply	con-ſole	de-clare
be-times	com-port	con-ſort	de-cline
be-tray	com-poſe	con-ſpire	de-coy
be-troth	com-pound	con-ſtrain	de-cree
be-tween	com-preſs	con-ſtraint	de-cry
be-wail	com-priſe	con-ſtruct	de-duct
be-ware	com-pute	con-ſul	de-face
be-witch	con-ceal	con-ſume	de-fend
be-yond	con-ceit	con-tain	de-fence
blaſ-pheme	con-ceive	con-temn	de-fer
bu-reau	con-cern	con-tempt	de-file
buf-foon	con-cert	con-tend	de-form
Ca-bal	con-ciſe	con-tent	de-grade
ca-rouſe	con-clude	con-teſt	de-gree

de-ject	de-ſert	diſ-arm	diſ-penſe
de-lay	de-ſire	diſ-burſe	diſ-perſe
de-light	de-ſign	diſ-charge	diſ-place
de-lude	de-ſpond	diſ-claim	diſ-pleaſe
de-mand	de-prive	diſ-cloſe	diſ-ſolve
de-mean	de-pute	diſ-count	diſ-til
de-miſe	de-ride	diſ-courſe	diſ-tort
de-mur	de-rive	diſ-creet	diſ-treſs
de-mure	de-ſtroy	diſ-cuſs	diſ-turb
de-nounce	de-tect	diſ-dain	di-vide
de-part	de-teſt	diſ-eaſe	di-vorce
de-pend	de-viſe	diſ-grace	E-clipſe
de-plore	de-vote	diſ-guiſe	e-dict
de-poſe	de-vour	diſ-guſt	ef-fect
de-prave	de-vout	diſ-join	e-ject
de-preſs	dif-fuſe	diſ-may	e-lapſe
de-ſcant	di-geſt	diſ-miſs	e-late
de-ſcend	di-greſs	diſ-patch	e-lect
de-ſcribe	di-late	diſ-pel	e-lude

More Eaſy Leſſons. From the Pſalms.

LESSON LXVI.

O BE joyful in the Lord, all ye Lands; ſerve the Lord with Gladneſs; and come before his Preſence with a Song.

Be ye ſure that the Lord he is God; it is he that hath made us, and not we ourſelves; we are his People, and the Sheep of his Paſture.

LESSON LXVII.

O go your Way into his Gates, and give Thanks, and into his Courts with Praiſe; be thankful unto him and ſpeak Good of his Name.

For the Lord is gracious, his Mercy is for ever, and his Truth will endure from one Age to another.

LESSON LXVIII.

All Rivers run into the Sea, yet the Sea is not full; unto the Place from whence the Rivers came, thither they return again.

All Things are full of Labor, Man cannot utter it: the Eye is not filled with Seeing, nor the Ear with Hearing.

LESSON LXIX.

The Thing that hath been, it is that which ſhall be; and that which is done, is that which ſhall be done, and there is no new Thing under the Sun.

Is there any Thing whereof it may be ſaid, See, this is new? It hath been of old Time, which was before us.

LESSON LXX.

I the Preacher was King, and I gave my Heart to ſearch and ſeek out by Wiſdom all Things that are done under Heaven.

This ſore Travel hath God given to the Sons of Men.

I have ſeen all the Works that are done under the Sun, and behold they are all vain and vexing of the Spirit.

LESSON LXXI.

That which is crooked, cannot be made ſtraight: and that which is wanting, cannot be numbered.

For in much Wiſdom is much Grief; and he that increaſes in Knowledge, doth increaſe Sorrow.

I ſaid of Laughter, it is Madneſs; and of Mirth, what doth it?

LESSON LXXII.

What mine Eyes did deſire, I kept not from them, I with-held not my Heart from any Joy; for my Heart did rejoice in all my Labor; and this was the Profit of all my Labor.

Then I looked on all my Works that my Hands had wrought, and on the Labor that I had labored to do, and behold all was vain and vexing of Spirit, and there was no Profit under the Sun.

LESSON LXXIII.

Then I ſaw that Wiſdom excels Folly, as far as Light excels Darkneſs.

The Wiſe Man's Eyes are in his Head; but the Fool walketh in Darkneſs; and I myſelf did perceive alſo, that one Event happens to them all.

TABLE II. *Continued.*

EM-bark	en-grave	en-trap	e-vert
em-boſs	en-joy	e-nough	e-vince
em-ploy	en-large	e-quip	ex-act
en-plead	en-quire	e-rect	ex-alt
en-chant	en-rage	eſ-chew	ex-ceed
en-cloſe	en-rich	eſ-cort	ex-cept
en-croach	en-ſue	e-ſpouſe	ex-ceſs
en-dite	en-tail	e-ſpy	ex-cite
en-dorſe	en-ter	e-ſtate	ex-claim
en-dure	en-thral	e-ſteem	ex-clude
en-force	en-tice	e-vade	ex-cuſe
en-gage	en-throne	e-vent	ex-empt

ex-ert	im-balm	in-vent	ob-tuſe
ex-hale	im-menſe	in-vert	oc-cur
ex-hauſt	im-merge	in-veigh	op-poſe
ex-iſt	im-pail	in-veſt	op-preſs
ex-pand	im-pair	in-volve	or-dain
ex-pect	im-part	La-ment	out-bid
ex-pend	im-plant	Ma-chine	out-learn
ex-pert	im-ploy	main-tain	out-live
ex-port	im-port	ma-ture	out-right
ex-pound	im-poſe	miſ-cal	out-ſtrip
ex-preſs	im-prove	miſ-chance	out-wit
ex-tend	im-pute	miſ-count	Par-take
ex-tol	im-pure	miſ-deeds	per-ceive
ex-tract	in-chant	miſ-give	per-due
ex-treme	in-clude	miſ-hap	per-form
Fa-tigue	in-croach	miſ-judge	per-fume
for-bear	in-ſiſt	miſ-lead	per-haps
for-bid	in-flame	miſ-name	per-vert
for-born	in-flict	miſ-pent	pe-ruſe
fore-arm	in-form	miſ-print	poſ-ſeſs
fore-bode	in-fuſe	miſ-rule	poſt-pone
fore-caſt	in-gage	miſ-take	pre-fer
fore-go	in-groſs	miſ-teach	pre-fix
fore-know	in-join	miſ-truſt	pre-pare
fore-ſee	in-nate	miſ-uſe	pre-ſcribe
fore-ſtal	in-quire	Neg-lect	pre-ſerve
fore-tel	in-rol	O-bey	pre-ſide
fore-warn	in-ſpire	ob-ject	pre-ſume
Gen-teel	in-ſnare	ob-lige	pre-tence
gal-loon	in-ſtruct	ob-ſcene	pre-tend
Ha-rangue	in-tent	ob-ſcure	pre-vail
Huz-za	in-trigue	ob-ſerve	pre-vent
him-ſelf	in-trude	ob-ſtruct	pro-ceed
Im-bark	in-truſt	ob-trude	pro-cure

pro-duce	re-gale	re-ſign	Them-ſelves
pro-fane	re-gard	re-ſiſt	there-of
pro-fuſe	re-gret	re-ſolve	there-with
pro-ject	re-ject	re-ſpect	thence-forth
pro-mote	re-joice	re-ſtore	through-out
pro-nounce	re-join	re-tain	tor-ment
pro-penſe	re-lapſe	re-tard	tran-ſcend
pro-poſe	re-late	re-tire	tranſ-greſs
pro-pound	re-lax	re-treat	tranſ-late
pro-teſt	re-lent	re-venge	tre-pan
pro-tect	re-lieve	re-vile	truſ-tee
pro-tract	re-ly	re-volve	Un-apt
pro-vide	re-main	re-ward	un-bar
pro-voke	re-mark	ro-mance	un-bend
pur-ſue	re-mind	Sa-lute	un-bind
Re-bel	re-mote	ſe-cure	un-bleſt
re-cite	re-move	ſe-dan	un-bolt
re-claim	re-mount	ſe-date	un-born
re-cluſe	re-new	ſe-duce	un-bought
re-coil	re-nounce	ſe-rene	un-bound
re-cord	re-nown	ſub-lime	un-brace
re-cruit	re-pair	ſub-mit	un-caſe
re-cur	re-pay	ſub-ſcribe	un-chain
re-deem	re-ply	ſub-ſide	un-caught
re-dound	re-poſe	ſub-ſiſt	un-chaſte
re-dreſs	re-print	ſub-vert	un-claſp
re-duce	re-proach	ſuc-ceed	un-cloſe
re-fer	re-proof	ſup-ply	un-couth
re-fine	re-prove	ſup-preſs	un-do
re-form	re-pulſe	ſur-vey	un-dreſs
re-frain	re-queſt	ſur-round	un-due
re-fund	re-quire	ſuſ-penſe	un-fair
re-fuſe	re-ſent	ſuſ-pend	un-fit
re-gain	re-ſerve	ſuſ-tain	un-fold

un-gird	un-known	un-paid	un-tie
un-girt	un-lace	un-ripe	un-true
un-glue	un-lade	un-ſafe	un-twiſt
un-haſp	un-like	un-ſay	un-veil
un-hinge	un-load	un-ſeen	un-warn
un-hook	un-lock	un-ſet	un-yoke
un-horſe	un-looſe	un-ſhod	up-braid
un-hurt	un-made	un-ſound	up-hold
un-joint	un-man	un-ſpent	u-ſurp
u-nite	un-maſk	un-ſtop	where-with
un-knit	un-moor	un-taught	with-ſtand

LESSON LXXIV.

What Profit hath he that worketh, in that wherein he labors.

I have ſeen the Travail which God hath given to the Sons of Men, to be employed in it.

He hath made all Things with Beauty in his Time: alſo he hath ſet the World in their Heart, ſo that no Man can find out the Work that God maketh, from the firſt to the laſt.

LESSON LXXV.

To all Things there is a Seaſon, and a Time to every Purpoſe under the Heaven.

A Time to be born, and a Time to die; a Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

LESSON LXXVI.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh; a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose; a Time to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

LESSON LXXVII.

I know that there is no Good in them, but for a Man to rejoice, and to do Good in his Life Time: and also that every Man should eat and drink, and enjoy the Good of all his Labor: it is the Gift of God.

LESSON LXXVIII.

I know that what God doth, it shall be for ever; nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it; and God doth it, that Men should fear before him.

I said in my Heart, God shall judge the Just and the Unjust; for there is a Time for every Purpose, for every Work.

LESSON LXXIX.

Wherefore I perceive, that there is nothing better, than that a Man should rejoice in his own Works; for this is his Share: for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him.

Better is a poor and wise Child, than an old and foolish King, who will not hearken to good Advice.

LESSON LXXX.

There is no End of all the People, even of all that have been before them: they alſo that come after ſhall rejoice in him; ſurely, this is alſo a vain Thing, and a Trouble to the Spirit.

The Sleep of the Man that labors is ſweet, whether he eat little or much; but the Wealth of the Rich will not ſuffer him to ſleep.

LESSON LXXXI.

There is a ſore Evil which I have ſeen under the Sun, namely, Riches kept for the Owners thereof to their Hurt.

But thoſe Riches periſh by evil Travel: and he begets a Son, and there is nothing in his Hand.

There is an Evil which I have ſeen under the Sun, and it is common among Men.

LESSON LXXXII.

A Man to whom God hath given Riches, Wealth, and Honor, ſo that he wanteth nothing that his Soul deſires, yet God giveth him not Power to eat thereof, but a Stranger eateth it: this is vain, and it is an evil Diſeaſe.

A good Name is better than choice Ointment: and the Day of one's Death than the Day of one's Birth.

LESSON LXXXIII.

It is better to go to the Houſe of Mourning, than to go to the Houſe of Feaſting: for that is

the End of all Men, and the Living will lay it to Heart.

Sorrow is better than Laughter; for by the Sadneſs of the Looks the Heart is made better.

LESSON LXXXIV.

The Heart of the Wiſe is in the Houſe of Mourning; but the Heart of Fools is in the Houſe of Mirth.

It is better to hear the Rebuke of the Wiſe, than for a Man to hear the Songs of Fools.

Wiſdom ſtrengthens the Wiſe, more than ten mighty Men which are in the City.

LESSON LXXXV.

For there is not a juſt Man upon Earth, that doth good, and ſinneth not.

Alſo take no Heed unto all Words that are ſpoken, leſt thou hear thy Servant curſe thee.

For often alſo thine own Heart knoweth, that thou thyſelf likewiſe haſt curſed others.

All this I have proved by Wiſdom: I ſaid, I will be wiſe; but it was far from me.

TABLE III.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the firſt.

AB-ſo-lute	ac-ci-dent	ad-jec-tive
ab-di-cate	ac-cu-rate	ad-ju-tant
ab-ro-gate	ac-ti-on	ad-mi-ral
ab-ſti-nence	ac-tu-ate	ad-vo-cate
ac-ci-dence	ad-ja-cent	af-fa-ble

af-ter-ward
ag-gra-vate
al-der-man
al-ma-nac
al-pha-bet
am-buſh-ment
am-neſ-ty
a-mo-rous
an-ceſ-tors
a-ni-mal
a-ni-mate
ap-pe-tite
a-ra-ble
ar-ti-choke
ar-gu-ment
ar-ti-fice
at-tri-bute
a-va-rice
au-di-tor
au-gu-ry
au-tho-riſe
Back-ward-neſs
bail-a-ble
ba-lanc-ing
ba-niſh-ment
bar-ba-riſm
bar-ba-rous
bar-riſ-ter
bat-tle-ment
bat-te-ry
beau-ti-ful
be-ne-fice
be-ne-fit
bi-got-ry
blun-der-buſs
bo-di-ly
boi-ſte-rous
bot-tom-leſs
boun-ti-ful
bra-ve-ry
bre-vi-ty
bri-be-ry
bur-den-ſome
burg-la-ry
bu-ri-al
Ca-bi-net
cal-cu-late
cap-it-al
cap-ti-ous
cap-ti-vate
car-di-nal
care-ful-ly
car-nal-ly
car-pen-ter
ca-ſu-al
ca-ſu-iſt
ca-ta-logue
ca-te-chize
ca-tho-lic
ca-val-ry
ca-ve-at
cau-ti-on
ce-le-brate
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
cham-ber-lain
cham-pi-on
cha-rac-ter
cha-ri-ot
cha-ri-ty
chy-mi-cal
chy-miſ-try
cin-na-mon
cir-cu-late
cir-cum-ſpect
cir-cum-flex
cir-cum-ſtance
cla-mo-rous
claſ-ſi-cal
cle-men-cy
cog-ni-zance
co-lo-ny
co-me-dy
co-mi-cal
com-fort-leſs
com-pa-ny
com-pe-tent
com-pli-ment
con-cu-bine
con-fer-ence
con-fid-ence
con-gru-ous
con-ju-gal
con-quer-or
con-ſe-crate
con-ſo-nant
con-ſta-ble
con-ſtan-cy
con-ſti-tute
con-tra-ry
con-ver-ſant
co-pu-late

cor-mo-rant
co-ro-ner
cor-po-ral
cor-pu-lent
coſt-li-neſs
cot-ta-ges
coun-ſel-lor
coun-te-nance
coun-ter-feit
coun-ter-pane
court-li-neſs
cre-di-ble
cre-dit-or
cri-mi-nal
cri-ti-cal
cro-co-dile
cru-ci-fy
cru-di-ty
cru-el-ty
cu-bi-cal
cu-cum-ber
cul-pa-ble
cul-ti-vate
cu-ri-ous
cuſ-to-dy
De-cen-cy
de-li-cate
de-pu-ty
de-ro-gate
de-ſpe-rate
deſ-ti-ny
deſ-ti-tute
de-tri-ment
de-vi-ate

di-a-dem
di-a-logue
di-a-per
diſ-ci-pline
diſ-ſo-lute
do-cu-ment
dow-a-ger
dra-pe-ry
dul-ci-mer
du-ra-ble
E-bo-ny
e-du-cate
e-le-gant
e-le-ment
e-le-vate
e-lo-quence
e-mi-nent
em-pe-ror
em-pha-ſis
em-u-late
e-ne-my
e-ner-gy
en-ter-prize
en-ti-ty
en-vi-ous
e-qui-page
e-qui-ty
eſ-ti-mate
e-vi-dence
ex-cel-lent
ex-cre-ment
ex-e-cute
ex-er-ciſe
ex-pi-ate

ex-pli-cate
ex-qui-ſite
ex-ta-cy
ex-tir-pate
Fa-bu-lous
fac-ti-on
fa-cul-ty
faith-ful-ly
fal-la-cy
fer-ven-cy
feſ-ti-val
fir-ma-ment
fiſ-tu-la
fool-iſh-neſs
fop-pe-ry
for-got-ten
for-ti-fy
for-ward-neſs
frank-in-cenſe
frau-du-lent
fruc-ti-fy
fu-ne-ral
fu-ri-ous
fur-ni-ture
fur-ther-ance
Gal-le-ry
gar-den-er
gar-ri-ſon
ge-ne-ral
ge-ne-rate
ge-ne-rous
gen-tle-man
ge-nu-ine
glut-ton-ous

gor-ge-ous
go-ver-nor
gra-du-ate
graſs-hop-per
Hand-ker-chief
har-bin-ger
har-mo-ny
head-bo-rough
he-re-ſy
he-re-tic
he-ri-tage
hi-de-ous
hin-der-moſt
hiſ-to-ry
huſ-band-man
hy-po-crite
I-dle-neſs
ig-no-rant
i-mi-tate
im-ple-ment
im-po-tent
im-pre-cate
im-pu-dent
in-fa-my
in-fan-cy
in-fin-ite
in-flu-ence
in-no-cent
in-ſo-lent
in-ſtant-ly
in-ſtru-ment
in-ter-courſe

in-ter-eſt
in-ter-val
in-ter-view
in-ti-mate
in-vo-cate
jo-cu-lar
juſ-ti-fy
Kil-der-kin
kinſ-wo-man
Lar-ce-ny
leg-a-cy
le-pro-ſy
le-ve-ret
li-be-ral
li-ber-tine
li-o-neſs
lu-na-tic
lu-na-cy
luſ-ci-ous
Ma-ce-rate
ma-gi-cal
ma-giſ-trate
mag-ni-fy
ma-je-ſty
main-te-nance
ma-nu-ſcript
ma-ri-ner
maſ-cu-line
maſ-ſa-cre
me-lo-dy
me-mo-ry
men-di-cant

men-ti-on
men-ſtru-ous
mer-chan-dize
mi-ne-ral
min-iſ-ter
mi-ra-cle
mi-ſe-ry
mo-de-rate
mo-nu-ment
moun-te-bank
mourn-ful-ly
mul-ti-ply
mul-ti-tude
mu-ſi-cal
mu-ta-ble
mu-tu-al
my-ſte-ry
myſ-ti-cal
Nar-ra-tive
na-tu-ral
ne-ther-moſt
night-in-gale
no-mi-nate
no-ta-ble
no-ta-ry
no-ti-fy
no-vel-ty
nou-riſh-ment
nu-mer-ous
nun-ne-ry
nup-ti-al
nu-tri-ment

Lessons from the Psalms.

LESSON LXXXVI.

BLESSED is the Man who hath not walked in the Counsel of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful, but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

LESSON LXXXVII.

As for the Ungodly it is not so with them; but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous; but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

He hath given Meat unto them that fear him; he shall ever be mindful of his Covenant.

LESSON LXXXVIII.

He hath shewed his People the Power of his Works, that he may give them the Heritage of the Heathen.

The Works of his Hands are Verity and Judgment; all his Commandments are true.

They stand fast for ever and ever; and are done in Truth and Equity.

LESSON LXXXIX.

The Lord sent Redemption unto his People; he hath commanded his Covenant for ever; holy and reverend is his Name.

The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wiſdom; a good Underſtanding have all they that do thereafter; the praiſe of it endureth for ever.

LESSON XC.

O praiſe the Lord, all ye heathens; praiſe him all ye Nations.

For his merciful Kindneſs is evermore towards us; and the Truth of the Lord endureth for ever. Praiſe the Lord.

LESSON XCI.

Let Iſrael now confeſs that he is gracious; and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the Houſe of Aaron now confeſs, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord confeſs, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

TABLE III. *Continued.*

OB-du-rate	or-na-ment	par-ti-al
ob-lo-quy	or-tho-dox	paſ-ſi-on
ob-ſe-quy	o-ver-ſight	pau-ci-ty
ob-ſo-lete	out-ward-ly	pe-da-gogue
ob-ſta-cle	Pa-ci-fy	pe-di-gree
ob-ſti-nate	pa-pa-cy	pe-li-can
o-cu-liſt	pa-ra-diſe	pe-nal-ty
o-mi-nous	pa-ra-dox	pe-ne-trate
o-pe-rate	pa-ra-graph	pe-nu-ry
op-po-ſite	pa-ral-lel	per-ju-ry
op-u-lent	pa-ra-phraſe	per-pe-trate
o-ra-tor	pa-ra-ſite	per-ſe-cute

peſ-ti-lence
pe-tu-lant
pi-e-ty
pin-na-cle
plen-ti-ful
po-et-ry
po-li-cy
po-li-tic
pon-der-ous
po-pe-ry
po-pu-lar
po-pu-lous
por-ti-on
poſ-ſi-ble
po-ſi-tive
po-ten-tate
po-ver-ty
prac-ti-cal
pre-am-ble
pre-ci-ous
pre-ci-pice
pre-la-cy
pre-ſi-dent
prev-a-lent
pre-vi-ous
prim-i-tive
prin-ci-pal
prin-ci-ple
priſ-on-er
priv-i-lege
priv-i-ly
prob-a-ble
prod-i-gy
prof-li-gate
prop-a-gate
prop-er-ly
prop-er-ty
proſ-e-cute
proſ-e-lyte
proſ-per-ous
proſ-ti-tute
prov-en-der
punc-tu-al
pun-iſh-ment
pu-ri-ty
pu-tri-fy
pyr-a-mid
Qual-i-fy
qual-i-ty
quan-ti-ty
queſ-ti-on
quo-ti-ent
Rad-ic-al
rav-en-ous
re-me-dy
re-pro-bate
re-tro-grade
rev-er-end
rib-al-dry
righ-te-ous
riv-u-let
roy-al-ty
ru-di-ment
ru-min-ate
Sac-ra-ment
ſac-ri-fice
ſac-ri-lege
ſal-a-ry
ſar-a-band
ſat-is-fy
ſa-vo-ry
ſcrip-tu-ral
ſcru-pu-lous
ſe-cre-cy
ſe-cu-lar
ſen-ſu-al
ſep-a-rate
ſer-vit-or
ſev-er-al
ſin-iſ-ter
ſit-u-ate
ſlip-pe-ry
ſoph-iſ-ter
ſor-ce-ry
ſol-di-er
ſooth-ſay-er
ſpan-i-el
ſpe-ci-al
ſpe-ci-fy
ſpe-ci-men
ſpec-ta-cle
ſpu-ri-ous
ſtu-di-ous
ſta-ti-on
ſtig-ma-tize
ſto-ma-cher
ſtrat-a-gem
ſtraw-ber-ry
ſtren-u-ous
ſtu-di-ous
ſtu-pi-fy
ſub-ſe-quent

ſub-ſi-dy	ten-der-neſs	va-ri-ous
ſub-til-ty	ter-ri-ble	ve-he-ment
ſuc-ceſ-ſor	ter-ti-an	ve-ne-ry
ſuf-fo-cate	teſ-ta-ment	ve-nom-ous
ſuf-fra-gan	teſ-ti-fy	ven-tur-ed
ſum-ma-ry	the-o-ry	ve-te-ran
ſup-ple-ment	ti-tu-lar	vic-to-ry
ſup-pli-ant	to-le-rate	vil-la-ny
ſup-pli-cant	trac-ta-ble	vi-o-late
ſur-cin-gle	tra-gi-cal	Ul-ti-mate
ſure-ti-ſhip	trea-cher-ous	un-der-ling
ſur-ro-gate	trin-i-ty	u-ſu-al
ſuſ-te-nance	tri-vi-al	u-ſur-er
ſyc-a-more	tur-bu-lent	u-ſu-ry
ſyc-o-phant	tur-pen-tine	ut-ter-ance
ſyl-lo-giſm	tur-pi-tude	Way-fa-ring
ſym-pa-thize	ty-ran-nize	wick-ed-neſs
ſym-pa-thy	Va-can-cy	wi-dow-er
ſyn-a-gogue	vac-u-um	won-der-ful
Te-di-ous	va-ga-bond	work-man-ſhip
tem-per-ance	va-li-ant	wretch-ed-ly
tem-po-rize	va-ni-ty	wretch-ed-neſs

Eaſy Leſſons from the New Teſtament.

LESSON XCII.

The unjuſt Steward.

THERE was a certain rich Man who had a Steward; and the ſame was accuſed unto him that he had waſted his Goods.

And he called him, and ſaid unto him, How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy Stewardſhip; for thou mayeſt be no longer Steward.

LESSON XCIII.

Then the Steward ſaid within himſelf, What ſhall I do; for my Lord taketh from me the Stewardſhip? I cannot dig, to beg I am aſhamed. I am reſolved what to do, that when I am put out of the Stewardſhip, they may receive me into their Houſes.

LESSON XCIV.

So he called every one of his Lord's Debtors unto him, and he ſaid unto the firſt, How much oweſt thou unto my Lord?

And he ſaid, an Hundred Meaſures of Oil. And he ſaid unto him, Take thy Bill, and ſit down quickly, and write Fifty.

LESSON XCV.

Then ſaid he to another, And how much oweſt thou? And he ſaid, an Hundred Meaſures of Wheat. And he ſaid unto him, Take thy Bill, and write Fourſcore.

And the Lord commended the unjuſt Steward, becauſe he had done wiſely; for the Children of this World are, in the preſent State, wiſer than the Children of Light.

LESSON XCVI.

The Prodigal Son.

A certain Man had two Sons: And the younger of them ſaid to his Father, Father, give me the Portion of Goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his Living.

And not many days after, the younger Son gathered all together, and took a Journey into a far Country, and there wasted his Substance with riotous Living.

LESSON XCVII.

And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty Famine in that Land, and he began to be in Want.

And he went and joined himself to a Citizen of that Country; and he sent him into the Fields to feed Swine.

LESSON XCVIII.

And he would fain have filled his Belly with the Husks that the Swine did eat, and no Man gave unto him.

And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired Servants of my Father have Bread enough, and to spare, and I perish with Hunger!

I will arise and go to my Father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee.

LESSON XCIX.

And am no more worthy to be called thy Son; make me as one of thy hired Servants.

And he arose, and came to his Father; but when he was a great Way off, his Father saw him, and had Pity, and went and fell on his Neck, and kissed him.

And the Son said, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy Sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son.

P III, 3
A01

LESSON C.

But the Father ſaid to his Servants, bring forth the beſt Robe, and put it on him; and put a Ring on his Hand, and Shoes on his Feet.

And bring hither the fatted Calf, and kill it; and let us be merry.

For this my Son was dead, and is alive again: He was loſt and is found. And they began to be merry.

LESSON CI.

Now his eldeſt Son was in the Field, and as he came to draw nigh to the Houſe, he heard Muſic and Dancing.

And he called one of his Servants, and aſked, what theſe Things meant?

And he ſaid unto him, Thy Brother is come, and thy Father hath killed the fatted Calf, becauſe he hath received him ſafe and ſound.

LESSON CII.

And he was angry, and would not go in; therefore his Father came out and intreated him.

And he anſwered, and ſaid to his Father, Lo, theſe many Years do I ſerve thee, neither tranſgreſſed I at any Time thy Commandments, and yet thou never gaveſt me a Kid, that I might make merry with my Friends.

LESSON CIII.

But as ſoon as this thy Son was come, who hath devoured thy Living with Harlots, thou haſt killed for him the fatted Calf.

And he ſaid unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.

It was meet that we ſhould make merry, and be glad; for this thy Brother was dead, and is alive again; and was loſt, and is found.

LESSON CIV.

Obedience to Parents.

Let Children, that would fear the Lord,
  Hear what their Teachers ſay;
With Rev'rence meet their Parents' Word,
  And with Delight obey.

Have not you heard what dreadful Plagues
  Are threat'ned by the Lord,
To him that breaks his Father's Law,
  Or mocks his Mother's Word:

What heavy Guilt upon him lies?
  How curſed is his Name?
The Ravens ſhall pick out his Eyes,
  And Eagles eat the ſame.

But thoſe that worſhip God, and give
  Their Parents Honor due:
Here on this Earth they long ſhall live,
  And live hereafter too.

TABLE III.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-Ban-don
a-bol-iſh
a-bor-tive
a-bun-dance
a-bu-ſive
ac-cep-tance
ac-com-pliſh
ac-know-ledge
ac-quaint-ed
ad-mo-niſh
ad-van-tage
ad-ven-ture
ad-vi-ſing
ad-vow-ſon
a-gree-ment
al-be-it
al-low-ance
al-migh-ty
al-rea-dy
a-maze-ment
an-cho-vy
an-noy-ance
a-part-ment
a-poſ-tate
ap-pa-rel
ap-point-ment
ap-pren-tice
aſ-ſaſ-ſin
aſ-ſem-ble
aſ-ſu-rance
aſ-to-niſh
a-ſun-der
a-tone-ment
at-ten-tive
at-tor-ney
au-then-tic
Bal-co-ny
bra-va-do
Ca-the-dral
clan-deſ-tine
co-e-qual
co-he-rent
com-port-ment
con-fiſ-cate
con-jec-ture
con-junc-ture
con-ſi-der
con-ſump-tive
con-tem-plate
con-tent-ment
con-ti-nue
con-tri-bute
con-tri-vance
cor-rec-tor
cor-ro-ſive
cor-rupt-neſs
De-can-ter
de-cre-pit
de-co-rum
de-fen-ſive
de-fi-ance
de-lin-quent
de-li-ver
de-mo-liſh
de-mon-ſtrate
de-par-ture
de-ter-mine
dic-ta-tor
di-mi-niſh
diſ-aſ-ter
diſ-ci-ple
diſ-co-ver
diſ-junc-tive
diſ-fi-gure
diſ-ho-neſt
diſ-ho-nor
diſ-plea-ſure
diſ-qui-et
diſ-ſem-ble
diſ-tinct-ly
diſ-tri-bute
di-vi-ner
di-vorce-ment
di-ur-nal
do-meſ-tic
E-le-ven
em-bar-go
em-bez-zle
em-broi-der
e-mer-gent

em-ploy-ment	in-cen-tive	out-land-iſh
e-na-mel	in-chant-ment	Pome-gra-nate
en-coun-ter	in-clo-ſure	pre-ce-dent
en-cou-rage	in-clu-ſive	pre-ſump-tive
en-dea-vour	in-cul-cate	pro-hi-bit
e-ner-vate	in-cum-bent	pu-iſ-ſant
en-fran-chiſe	in-dul-gence	Re-lin-quiſh
en-large-ment	in-dul-gent	re-main-der
e-nor-mous	in-fer-nal	re-mem-ber
en-ſam-ple	in-feſt-ing	re-mon-ſtrance
en-vi-ron	in-form-er	re-plen-iſh
e-piſ-tle	in-ha-bit	re-ple-vin
e-ſpou-ſals	in-he-rent	re-ſem-ble
eſ-ta-bliſh	in-hi-bit	re-ti-nue
e-ter-nal	in-ſi-pid	re-ve-nue
ex-hi-bit	in-tan-gle	Se-queſ-ter
ex-pli-cit	in-ter-nal	ſpec-ta-tor
ex-ter-nal	in-ter-pret	ſub-miſ-ſive
ex-tin-guiſh	in-teſ-tate	Tar-pau-lin
ex-trin-ſic	in-teſ-tine	teſ-ta-tor
Fan-taſ-tic	in-trin-ſic	to-bac-co
for-bear-ance	in-va-lid	to-ge-ther
for-bid-den	in-vei-gle	tranſ-pa-rent
Gra-na-do	Lieu-te-nant	tri-bu-nal
Hence-for-ward	Ma-lig-nant	Un-co-ver
I-de-a	ma-ter-nal	un-e-qual
il-luſ-trate	me-cha-nic	un-feign-ed
im-bel-liſh	miſ-chiev-ous	un-faith-ful
im-mor tal	Noc-tur-nal	un-fru-gal
im-pli-cit	Ob-ſer-vance	un-fruit-ful
im-por-tance	oc-cur-rence	un-god-ly
im-poſt-hume	of-fend-ed	un-ho-ly
in-car-nate	of-fen-ſive	un-juſt-ly

un-learn-ed
un-mind-ful
un-ru-ly
un-ſkil-ful
un-ſta-ble
un-thank-ful
un-time-ly
un-wor-thy
u-ten-ſil
Vice-ge-rent
vice-re-gent
vin-dic-tive

TABLE IV.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the laſt.

Ac-qui-eſce
af-ter-ward
al-a-mode
am-buſ-cade
ap-per-tain
ap-pre-hend
Cap-a-pee
ca-val-cade
cir-cum-ſcribe
cir-cum-vent
com-pre-hend
con-de-ſcend
cor-reſ-pond
coun-ter-mand
coun-ter-vail
De-o-dand
diſ-al-low
diſ-an-nul
diſ-ap-point
diſ-ap-prove
do-mi-neer
En-ter-tain
ex-pe-dite
Im-ma-ture
im-por-tune
in-ter-cede
in-ter-cept
in-ter-change
in-ter-fere
in-ter-ject
in-ter-lard
in-ter-lope
in-ter-mit
in-ter-mix
in-ter-poſe
in-ter-vene
in-tro-duce
Mack-a-roon
mag-a-zine
maſ-que-rade
O-ver-charge
o-ver-laid
o-ver-paſt
o-ver-ſpread
o-ver-take
o-ver-turn
o-ver-whelm
Par-a-mount
per-ſe-vere
Re-col-lect
re-con-cile
re-in-force
ren-dez-vous
re-par-tee
re-pre-hend
re-pre-ſent
Se-re-nade
ſe-ven-teen
There-un-to
there-up-on
Un-der-mine
un-der-ſtand
un-der-went
Vi-o-lin
vol-un-teer
Where-un-to
where-with-al
Yeſ-ter-day
yeſ-ter-night

LESSON CV.

The Nobleman and his Servants.

A CERTAIN Nobleman went into a far Country, to receive for himſelf a Kingdom, and to return.

And he called his ten Servants, and delivered them ten Pounds, and ſaid unto them, occupy till I come.

But his Citizens hated him, and ſent a Meſſenger after him, ſaying, we will not have this Man to reign over us.

LESSON CVI.

And it came to paſs, that when he was returned, having received the Kingdom, he commanded thoſe Servants to be called unto him, to whom he had given the Money, that he might know how much every Man had gained by trading.

Then came the firſt, ſaying, Lord thy Pound hath gained ten Pounds. And he ſaid unto him, Well done! thou good Servant; becauſe thou haſt been faithful in very little, rule thou over ten Cities.

LESSON CVII.

And the ſecond came, ſaying, Lord, thy Pound hath gained five Pounds.

And he ſaid likewiſe to him, be thou alſo over five Cities.

And another came, ſaying, Lord, behold here is thy Pound, which I kept laid up in a Napkin. For I feared thee, becauſe thou art an auſtere Man; thou takeſt up that thou laideſt not down, and reapeſt that thou didſt not ſow.

LESSON CVIII.

And he ſaid unto him, out of thy own Mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked Servant. Thou kneweſt I was an auſtere Man, taking up that I laid not down, and reaping that I did not ſow: Wherefore then gaveſt thou not thy Money into the Bank, that at my coming I might have received my own with Uſury?

LESSON CIX.

And he ſaid unto them that ſtood by, Take from him the Pound, and give to him that hath ten Pounds.

And they ſaid unto him, Lord, he hath ten Pounds.

For I ſay unto you, That unto every one that hath, ſhall be given. And from him that hath not, even that which he hath ſhall be taken away from him.

LESSON CX.

The Vineyard.

A certain Man planted a Vineyard, and let it forth to Huſbandmen, and went into a far country for a long Time.

And at the Seaſon he ſent a Servant to the Huſbandmen, that they ſhould give him of the Fruit of the Vineyard; but the Huſbandmen beat him, and ſent him away empty.

LESSON CXI.

And again, he ſent another Servant, and they beat him alſo, and treated him ſhamefully, and ſent him away empty.

And again, he ſent the third, and they wounded him alſo, and ſent him out.

Then ſaid the Lord of the Vineyard, What ſhall I do? I will ſend my beloved Son; it may be they will reverence him when they ſee him.

LESSON CXII.

But when the Huſbandmen ſaw him, they reaſoned among themſelves, ſaying, This is the Heir; come, let us kill him, that we may inherit the Vineyard ourſelves.

So they caſt him out of the Vineyard, and killed him.

What therefore ſhall the Lord of the Vineyard do unto them? He ſhall come and deſtroy thoſe Huſbandmen, and ſhall give the Vineyard to others.

LESSON CXIII.

Againſt Idleneſs and Miſchief.

How doth the little buſy Bee
  Improve each ſhining Hour,
And gather Honey all the Day
  From ev'ry op'ning Flow'r.

How ſkilfully ſhe builds her Cell:
  How neat ſhe ſpreads her Wax:
And labours hard to ſtore it well
  With the ſweet Food ſhe makes.

In Works of Labor, or of Skill,
I would be bufy too;
For Satan finds fome Mifchief ftill
For Idle Hands to do.

In Books, or Work, or healthful Play,
Let my firft Years be paft,
That I may give for ev'ry Day,
Some good Account at laft.

TABLE V.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Firft.

AB-fo-lute-ly	cir-cum-ftan-ces	ex-cel-len-cy
ac-cept-a-ble	com-fort-a-ble	ex-em-pla-ry
ac-cef-fa-ry	com-mif-fa-ry	ex-o-ra-ble
ad-ver-fa-ry	com-pe-ten-cy	Fa-vor-a-ble
a-gri-mo-ny	com-pa-ra-ble	Fe-bru-a-ry
a-la-baf-ter	com-pli-ca-ted	fi-gu-ra-tive
al-le-go-ry	con-fif-ca-ted	fluc-tu-at-ing
am-ic-a-ble	con-quer-a-ble	for-mid-a-ble
a-ni-ma-ted	con-fe-quent-ly	for-tun-ate-ly
an-ti-cham-ber	con-fti-tu-ted	frau-du-len-cy
an-ti-qua-ry	con-fum-mat-ed	Gen-er-al-ly
ar-bi-tra-ry	con-tro-ver-fy	gov-er-na-ble
ap-pli-ca-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	glo-ri-ouf-ly
ar-ro-gant-ly	cor-pu-len-cy	Hab-er-dafh-er
au-di-to-ry	cre-di-ta-bly	he-te-ro-dox
Bar-ba-rouf-ly	cu-ri-ouf-ly	hof-pi-ta-ble
be-ne-fit-ing	De-li-ca-cy	Im-i-ta-tor
Ca-ter-pil-lar	di-li-gent-ly	in-do-len-cy
cen-fu-ra-ble	Ef-fi-ca-cy	in-tim-a-cy
ce-re-mo-ny	e-le-gan-cy	in-ven-to-ry
cir-cu-lat-ed	e-vi-dent-ly	ju-di-ca-ture

Lap-id-a-ry	ne-ceſ-ſa-ry	ſum-ma-ri-ly
lax-a-tive-neſs	ne-cro-man-cy	Tab-er-na-cle
le-giſ-la-tive	Or-a-to-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
lit-er-al-ly	Pa-tri-mo-ny	teſ-ti-mo-ny
lu-min-a-ry	per-emp-to-ry	tol-er-a-ble
Ma-giſ-tra-cy	pur-ga-to-ry	tranſ-i-to-ry
mal-e-fac-tor	Ra-ti-on-al	trib-u-ta-ry
mar-vel-louſ-ly	rea-ſon-a-ble	Va-lu-a-ble
men-ſu-ra-ble	re-tal-i-ate	va-ri-a-ble
mer-ce-na-ry	re-ver-ſi-on	ve-ge-ta-ble
mil-it-a-ry	Sal-u-ta-ry	vi-gi-lan-cy
miſ-er-a-ble	ſal-a-man-der	ve-ne-ra-ble
mod-er-ate-ly	ſanc-tu-a-ry	vol-un-ta-ry
mon-aſ-te-ry	ſec-re-ta-ry	War-rant-a-ble
Nat-ur-al-ly	ſo-ci-a-ble	wea-ther-beat-en
nav-i-ga-tor	ſol-i-ta-ry	whim-ſi-cal-ly

LESSON CXIV.

On Contentment.

HOW happy might Perſons be in all Eſtates, if they could but ſuit their Minds to their Conditions. A Shepherd may be as eaſy in a Cottage as a Prince in a Palace.

But every Man hath his own weak Side; and we ſeldom ſee People ſo eaſy, but that they are diſcontent about ſomething, and fancy they may be better in another Station, wiſhing for ſome Calling, Trade, or Buſineſs, which perhaps they do not underſtand; and ſo when they miſcarry, it ſhews how well they were at firſt, if they could but have kept ſo.

LESSON CXV.

The Reaſon of this reſtleſs Temper is, becauſe People do not look upon the Station of Life they are in, as that wherein God was well pleaſed to place them; which makes them hanker and greedily purſue after ſomething elſe, without ever thinking whether they can ſerve God in that Condition, better than in the State wherein Providence has been pleaſed to call them.

LESSON CXVI.

Love between Brothers and Siſters.

Whatever Brawls diſturb the Street,
There ſhould be Peace at Home;
Where Siſters dwell and Brothers meet,
Quarrels ſhould never come.
Birds in their little Neſts agree;
And 'tis a ſhameful Sight,
When Children of one Family
Fall out, and chide, and fight.
Hard Names at firſt, and threat'ning Words,
That are but noiſy Breath,
May grow to Clubs and naked Swords,
To Murder, and to Death.
The Devil tempts one Mother's Son
To rage againſt another:
So wicked *Cain* was hurried on
Till he had kill'd his Brother.
The Wiſe will make their Anger cool,
At leaſt before 'tis Night:
But in the Boſom of a Fool,
It burns till Morning Light.

Pardon, O Lord! our childiſh Rage,
  Our little Brawls remove;
That as we grow to riper Age,
  Our Hearts may all be Love.

TABLE VI.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

Ab-bre-vi-ate	am-bi-ti-on	at-trac-ti-on
a-bo-mi-nate	a-na-lo-gy	au-da-ci-ous
a-bun-dant-ly	a-na-to-mize	au-then-tic-al
ac-ce-le-rate	an-ge-li-cal	au-tho-ri-ty
ac-ceſ-ſi-ble	an-tag-on-iſt	a-ver-ſi-on
ac-com-pa-ny	an-ni-hi-late	Bar-bar-i-ty
ac-com-pliſh-er	an-ti-qui-ty	be-ne-vo-lent
ac-count-a-ble	an-ti-pa-thy	Cal-am-it-ous
ac-ti-vi-ty	a-poſ-to-lic	cal-am-i-ty
ad-di-ti-on	ap-pa-ri-tor	ca-me-le-on
ad-min-iſ-ter	ap-pel-la-tive	ca-pi-tu-late
ad-miſ-ſi-on	ap-per-ten-ence	cap-ti-vi-ty
ad-op-ti-on	ap-pur-te-nance	car-na-ti-on
ad-ver-ten-cy	a-rith-me-tic	chro-no-lo-gy
ad-ver-tiſe-ment	ar-bi-tre-ment	col-lec-ti-on
a-dul-te-rate	ar-tic-u-late	com-buſ-ti-on
af-fec-ti-on	ar-ti-fi-cer	com-mend-a-ble
af-flic-ti-on	ar-til-le-ry	com-miſ-e-rate
af-fin-i-ty	aſ-pa-ra-gus	com-miſ-ſi-on
a-gree-a-ble	aſ-ſer-ti-on	com-mo-di-ous
al-le-gi-ance	aſ-to-niſh-ment	com-mo-di-ty
al-lu-ſi-on	aſ-tro-lo-gy	com-mu-ni-cate
am-baſ-ſa-dor	aſ-tron-o-mer	com-mu-ni-on
am-big-u-ous	at-ten-u-ate	com-pa-ni-on

com-paſ-ſi-on	de-li-ber-ate	ef-fe-mi-nate
con-clu-ſi-on	de-li-ci-ous	e-la-bo-rate
con-di-ti-on	de-li-ver-ance	e-lec-to-rate
con-feſ-ſi-on	de-no-mi-nate	e-maſ-cu-late
con-form-a-ble	de-mon-ſtra-ble	em-bar-raſ-ment
con-fu-ſi-on	de-pen-den-cy	e-mo-lu-ment
con-gra-tu-late	de-plo-ra-ble	em-pha-ti-cal
con-ſi-der-ate	de-pre-ci-ate	en-cou-rage-ment
con-ſiſ-to-ry	de-ſi-ra-ble	e-nu-me-rate
con-ſo-li-date	de-ſpon-den-cy	e-piſ-co-pal
con-ſpi-cu-ous	de-ſtruc-ti-on	e-qui-va-lent
con-ſti-tu-ent	de-ter-mi-nate	e-qui-vo-cate
con-ti-nu-al	de-teſ-ta-ble	eſ-tab-liſh-ment
con-tri-bu-tor	de-vo-ti-on	e-va-cu-ate
con-ver-ſa-ble	di-geſ-ti-on	e-va-po-rate
con-ver-ſi-on	di-rec-ti-on	Eu-ro-pe-an
con-vic-ti-on	diſ-cer-ni-ble	ex-aſ-pe-rate
con-vul-ſi-on	diſ-co-ve-ry	ex-cep-ti-on
co-o-pe-rate	diſ-coun-te-nance	ex-ceſ-ſive-neſs
cor-rec-ti-on	diſ-cou-rage-ment	ex-cu-ſa-ble
cor-ro-bo-rate	diſ-dain-ful-ly	ex-e-cu-tor
cor-rup-ti-ble	diſ-loy-al-ty	ex-e-cu-trix
cor-rup-ti-on	diſ-pa-rage-ment	ex-o-ne-rate
cou-ra-ge-ous	diſ-pen-ſa-ry	ex-pe-ri-ment
cre-a-ti-on	diſ-ſa-tis-fy	ex-tra-va-gant
cu-ta-ne-ous	diſ-trac-ti-on	Fe-li-ci-ty
De-bi-li-tate	diſ-u-ni-on	for-get-ful-neſs
de-clen-ſi-on	di-vi-ſi-on	for-ma-li-ty
de-duc-ti-on	dog-ma-ti-cal	foun-da-ti-on
de-ceit-ful-neſs	do-mi-ni-on	fra-ter-ni-ty
de-fen-ſi-ble	dox-o-lo-gy	fru-ga-li-ty
de-fi-ni-tive	du-ra-ti-on	fu-tu-ri-ty
de-for-mi-ty	E-bri-e-ty	Ge-o-gra-phy
de-ge-ne-rate	ef-fec-tu-al	ge-o-me-try

gra-tu-i-ty
Ha-bi-tu-al
har-mo-ni-ous
hiſ-to-ri-an
hiſ-to-ric-al
hu-ma-ni-ty
hy-po-cri-ſy
I-do-la-ter
i-do-la-try
il-li-te-rate
il-lu-mi-nate
im-bel-liſh-ment
im-mor-tal-ize
im-mu-ta-ble
im-pe-ni-tence
im-pe-tu-ous
im-pi-e-ty
im-pla-ca-ble
im-por-tun-ate
im-poſ-ſi-ble
im-po-ver-iſh
im-preg-na-ble
im-prov-a-ble
im-pu-ri-ty
in-a-ni-mate
in-ca-pa-ble
in-cle-men-cy
in-cli-na-ble
in-con-ſtan-cy
in-cu-ra-ble
in-de-cen-cy
in-duſ-tri-ous
in-fat-u-ate
in-fec-ti-on
in-gra-ti-tude
in-ha-bi-tant
in-he-ri-tance
in-ſi-nu-ate
in-te-gri-ty
in-tem-pe-rance
in-ter-pre-ter
in-ven-ti-on
in-veſ-ti-ture
in-vet-er-ate
in-vi-ſi-ble
Ju-di-ci-al
ju-di-ci-ous
La-bor-i-ous
li-cen-ti-ate
li-cen-ti-ous
li-ti-gi-ous
Ma-gi-ci-an
mag-na-ni-mous
ma-jo-ri-ty
main-tain-a-ble
me-mo-ri-al
me-tho-di-cal
mi-no-ri-ty
mi-ra-cu-lous
mo-ra-li-ty
mor-ta-li-ty
myſ-te-ri-ous
Na-ti-vi-ty
ne-ceſ-ſi-ty
no-bi-li-ty
no-to-ri-ous
O-be-di-ent
ob-jec-ti-on
ob-ſcu-ri-ty
ob-ſerv-a-ble
ob-ſtruc-ti-on
oc-ca-ſi-on
o-miſ-ſi-on
o-pi-ni-on
op-preſ-ſi-on
o-ri-gi-nal
out-ra-ge-ous
Par-ti-cu-lar
pe-cu-li-ar
per-fec-ti-on
per-miſ-ſi-on
per-pe-tu-al
per-ſua-ſi-on
per-ſpi-cu-ous
pe-ti-ti-on
phi-lo-ſo-pher
phi-lo-ſo-phy
pol-lu-ted-neſs
plan-ta-ti-on
poſ-ſeſſ-i-on
poſ-ter-i-ty
pre-ca-ri-ous
pre-deſ-tin-ate
pre-ſerv-a-tive
pre-ſump-tu-ous
pre-va-ri-cate
pro-di-gi-ous
pro-duc-ti-on
pro-feſ-ſi-on
pro-gen-it-or
pro-miſ-cu-ous
pro-phet-ic-al

pro-por-ti-on	re-ſto-ra-tive	tranſ-greſ-ſi-on
Re-bel-li-on	Sal-va-ti-on	tu-mul-tu-ous
re-cep-ti-on	ſa-tyr-i-cal	ty-ran-ni-cal
re-cov-e-ry	ſe-cu-ri-ty	U-nan-i-mous
re-cur-ren-cy	ſe-ve-ri-ty	un-bla-ma-ble
re-deem-a-ble	ſig-nif-i-cant	un-ca-pa-ble
re-demp-ti-on	ſim-pli-ci-ty	un-change-a-ble
re-duc-ti-on	ſin-ce-ri-ty	un-du-ti-ful
re-dun-dan-cy	ſo-ci-e-ty	un-for-tu-nate
re-flex-i-on	ſo-bri-e-ty	un-man-ner-ly
re-frac-to-ry	ſub-jec-ti-on	un-mar-ri-ed
re-gen-er-ate	ſub-miſ-ſi-on	un-mer-ci-ful
re-la-ti-on	ſu-pe-ri-or	un-na-tu-ral
re-li-gi-ous	ſu-per-la-tive	un-ſa-vo-ry
re-luc-tan-cy	ſuſ-pi-ci-ous	un-ſearch-a-ble
re-mu-ner-ate	Temp-ta-ti-on	un-ſpeak-a-ble
re-pair-a-ble	to-bac-con-iſt	un-u-ſu-al
re-ſplen-den-cy	tranſ-ac-ti-on	un-wor-thi-ly

LESSON CXVII.

The Advice of a Father to his Children.

THIS Inſtant is thine; the next is in the Womb of Futurity, and thou knoweſt not what it may bring forth.

Whatſoever thou reſolveſt to do, do it quickly, defer not till the Evening what the Morning may accompliſh.

Idleneſs is the Parent of Want and Pain: but the Labor of Virtue bringeth forth Pleaſure.

The Hand of the diligent defeateth Want.

LESSON CXVIII.

Profperity and Succefs are the induftrious Man's Attendants.

Who is he that hath acquired Wealth, that hath rifen to Power, that hath clothed himfelf with Honor, that is fpoken of in the City with Praife, and that ftandeth before the King in his Council? Even he that hath fhut out Idlenefs from his Houfe; and that hath faid unto Sloth, Thou art mine Enemy.

LESSON CXIX.

Boaft not thyfelf, for it will bring Contempt upon thee; neither deride another, for it is dangerous.

From the Experience of others do thou learn Wifdom; and from their Failings correct thine own Faults.

It behoveth thee, O Child of Calamity! early to fortify thy Mind with Courage and Patience, that thou mayeft fupport, with a becoming Refolution, thy allotted Portion of human Evil.

LESSON CXX.

The neareft Approach thou can'ft make to Happinefs on this Side the Grave, is to enjoy from Heaven Underftanding and Health.

Thefe Bleffings, if thou poffeffeft, and wouldeft preferve to old Age, avoid the Allurements of Voluptuoufnefs, and fly from her Temptations.

In all thy Undertakings, let a reafonable Affurance animate thy Endeavours; if thou defpaireft of Succefs, thou fhalt not fucceed.

LESSON CXXI.

Confider how few Things are worthy of Anger, and thou fhalt wonder that any but Fools fhould be wrath.

Be grateful to thy Father, for he gave thee Life; and to thy Mother, for fhe fuftained thee.

Hear the Words of his Mouth, for they are fpoken for thy Good; give Ear to his Admonition, for it proceedeth from Love.

LESSON CXXII.

Fear the Lord all the Days of thy Life, and walk in the Paths which he hath opened before thee.

Let Prudence admonifh thee, let Temperance reftrain, let Juftice guide thy Hand, Benevolence warm thy Heart, and Gratitude to Heaven infpire thee with Devotion. Thefe fhall give thee Happinefs in thy prefent State, and bring thee to the Manfions of Eternal Felicity in the Paradife of God.

TABLE VII.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Third.

Ac-ci-den-tal	co-ad-ju-tor	dif-in-he-rit
af-fi-da-vit	com-pre-hen-five	dif-in-tan-gle
a-gri-cul-ture	cor-re-fpon-dence	E-ver-laft-ing
al-to-ge-ther	Dif-ad-van-tage	For-ni-ca-tor
a-na-bap-tifm	dif-af-fect-ed	fun-da-men-tal
ap-pre-hen-five	dif-a-gree-ment	Hal-le-lu-jah
ar-bi-trat-or	dif-com-po-fure	how-fo-e-ver
Be-ne-fac-tor	dif-con-tent-ed	I-mi-ta-tor
Ca-li-man-co	dif-con-ti-nue	in-co-he-rent

in-con-ſiſt-ent	miſ-de-mean-or	ſu-per-vi-ſor
in-de-pen-dent	mo-de-ra-tor	Un-ac-quaint-ed
in-of-fen-ſive	Na-vi-ga-tor	un-ad-vi-ſed
in-ſtru-men-tal	O-pe-ra-tor	un-be-com-ing
in-ter-ceſ-ſor	op-por-tune-ly	un-be-got-ten
in-ter-lo-per	or-na-men-tal	un-de-fi-led
in-ter-med-dle	o-ri-ent-al	un-der-ta-ker
in-ter-min-gle	o-ver-bur-den	un-der-va-lue
in-ter-mix-ture	Pa-ne-gy-ric	un-der-rat-ed
in-tro-duc-tive	pen-ny-roy-al	un-di-vi-ded
Le-giſ-la-tive	pre-de-ceſ-ſor	u-ni-ver-ſal
le-giſ-la-tor	Re-gu-la-tor	un-pre-pa-red
Ma-ni-feſ-tor	Sa-cra-men-tal	un-pro-vi-ded
ma-nu-fac-ture	ſe-mi-co-lon	vin-di-ca-ti-on
me-di-a-tor	ſu-do-ri-fic	What-ſo-e-ver
me-mo-ran-dum	ſu-per-ſtruc-ture	when-ſo-e-ver

Accent on the laſt Syllable.

a-ni-mad-vert	miſ-ap-pre-hend	ſu-per-a-bound
ca-ra-bi-neer	miſ-un-der-ſtand	ſu-per-in-duce
e-le-cam-pane	ne-ver-the-leſs	ſu-per-in-tend
le-ger-de-main	Re-cog-ni-ſee	ul-tra-ma-rine

Leſſons from the Proverbs.

LESSON CXXIII.

1. THE Proverbs of Solomon, the Son of David King of Iſrael.

2. To know Wiſdom and Inſtruction, to perceive the Words of Underſtanding.

3. To receive the Inſtruction of Wiſdom, Juſtice, Judgment, and Equity.

4. To give Subtilty to the Simple, to the young Man Knowledge and Difcretion.

5. A wife Man will hear, and will increafe in Learning; and a Man of Underftanding fhall attain to wife Counfels.

LESSON CXXIV.

1. My Son, hear the Inftruction of thy Father, and forfake not the Law of thy Mother.

2. For they fhall be an Ornament of Grace unto thy Head, and Chains about thy Neck.

3. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, confent thou not.

4. If they fay, Come with us, let us lay wait for Blood; let us lurk privily for the Innocent, without Caufe:

5. Caft in thy Lot among us, let us all have one Purfe:

LESSON CXXV.

1. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them; refrain thy Foot from their Path.

2. For their Feet run to Evil, and make hafte to fhed Blood.

3. Enter not in the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.

4. Hear, ye Children, the Inftruction of a Father, and attend to know Underftanding.

5. For I give you good Doctrine, forfake ye not my Law.

6. For I was my Father's Son, tender and only beloved in the Sight of my Mother.

LESSON CXXVI.

1. He taught me alſo, and ſaid unto me, Let thine Heart retain my Words; keep my Commandments and live.

2. Get Wiſdom, get Underſtanding, forget it not; neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.

3. Forſake her not, and ſhe ſhall preſerve thee; love her, and ſhe ſhall keep thee.

4. She ſhall give to thine Head an Ornament of Grace; a Crown of Glory ſhall ſhe give thee.

LESSON CXXVII.

1. Hear, O my Son, and receive my Sayings, and the Years of thy Life ſhall be many.

2. I have taught thee in the Way of Wiſdom; I have led thee in the right Path.

3. Take faſt hold of Inſtruction, let her not go, keep her, for ſhe is thy Life.

4. Enter not into the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.

5. Avoid it, paſs not by it, turn from it, and paſs away.

6. My Son, attend to my Words, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.

LESSON CXXVIII.

1. Let them not depart from thine Eyes, keep them in the Midſt of thine Heart. For they are Life unto thoſe that find them, and Health to all their Fleſh.

2. Forſake the Fooliſh and live; and go in the Way of Underſtanding.

3. Reprove not a Scorner, leſt he hate thee; rebuke a wiſe Man, and he will love thee.

4. Give Inſtruction to a wiſe Man, and he will yet be wiſer; teach a juſt Man, and he will increaſe in Learning.

5. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wiſdom; and the Knowledge of the Holy is Underſtanding.

TABLE VIII.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Firſt.

AC-ti-on-a-ble	Ex-pi-a-to-ry	Paſ-ſi-on-ate-ly
cir-cu-la-to-ry	Fa-ſhi-on-a-ble	pen-ſi-on-a-ble
con-ſci-on-a-ble	fig-u-ra-tive-ly	Queſ-ti-on-a-ble
cuſ-tom-a-ri-ly	ju-di-ca-to-ry	Sta-ti-on-a-ry
Ded-i-ca-to-ry	Mar-ri-age-a-ble	ſup-pli-ca-to-ry
dic-ti-on-a-ry	Or-di-na-ri-ly	Vol-un-ta-ri-ly

TABLE IX.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-Bo-mi-na-ble	diſ-pen-ſa-to-ry	La-bo-ri-ouſ-neſs
af-fec-ti-on-ate	Ef-fe-mi-na-cy	le-gi-ti-ma-cy
a-po-the-ca-ry	eſ-pe-ci-al-ly	Ma-li-ci-ouſ-ly
aux-i-li-a-ry	ex-pla-na-to-ry	No-to-ri-ouſ-ly
Com-me-mor-a-ble	ex-tor-ti-on-er	Oc-ca-ſi-on-al
com-mend-a-to-ry	ex-u-be-ran-cy	Pa-riſh-i-on-er
com-miſ-ſi-on-er	He-re-di-ta-ry	par-ti-cu-lar-ly
com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Im-me-di-ate-ly	pe-cu-ni-a-ry
com-mu-ni-ca-tive	im-mo-de-rate-ly	per-pe-tu-al-ly
com-paſ-ſi-on-ate	in-com-pa-ra-ble	pro-tho-no-ta-ry
con-di-ti-on-al	in-cor-ri-gi-ble	Re-po-ſi-to-ry
con-fe-de-ra-cy	in-eſ-ti-ma-ble	Sig-ni-fi-can-cy
con-fec-ti-on-er	in-nu-me-ra-ble	Un-du-ti-ful-neſs
con-ſid-er-a-ble	in-ſe-pa-ra-ble	un-cha-ri-ta-ble
con-ti-nu-al-ly	in-ſu-pe-ra-ble	un-ne-ceſ-ſa-ry
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-vo-lun-ta-ry	un-par-don-a-ble
De-ge-ne-ra-cy	ir-re-gu-lar-ly	un-mea-ſur-a-ble
de-fa-ma-to-ry	ir-re-ſiſt-i-ble	un-pro-fit-a-ble
de-li-be-rate-ly	ir-re-vo-ca-ble	un-rea-ſon-a-ble
de-li-ci-ouſ-ly	ju-di-ci-ouſ-ly	un-ut-ter-a-ble

TABLE X.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Third.

AB-ſo-lu-ti-on
ac-cept-a-ti-on
ac-cla-ma-ti-on
ac-cu-ſa-ti-on
ac-qui-ſi-ti-on
ad-mi-ra-ti-on
ad-mo-ni-ti-on
ad-van-ta-ge-ous
af-fa-bi-li-ty
af-fec-ta-ti-on
ag-gra-va-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on
al-pha-be-ti-cal
am-bi-gu-i-ty
am-mu-ni-ti-on
am-pu-ta-ti-on
a-ni-mo-ſi-ty
an-ni-ver-ſa-ry
an-no-ta-ti-on
ap-pa-ri-ti-on
aſ-tro-no-mi-cal
a-va-ri-ci-ous
Be-ne-fac-ti-on
Ce-le-bra-ti-on
cir-cu-la-ti-on
cir-cum-ci-ſi-on
cir-cum-ſpec-ti-on
com-bi-na-ti-on
com-pre-hen-ſi-on
con-de-ſcen-ſi-on
con-fir-ma-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on
con-gre-ga-ti-on
con-ſo-la-ti-on
con-ſter-na-ti-on
con-ſti-tu-ti-on
con-tra-dic-ti-on
con-ver-ſa-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on
cru-ci-fix-i-on
De-cla-ra-ti-on
de-fi-ni-ti-on
de-mon-ſtra-ti-on
de-ſo-la-ti-on
de-vaſ-ta-ti-on
diſ-o-be-di-ent
diſ-po-ſi-ti-on
diſ-tri-bu-ti-on
Ec-cle-ſi-aſ-tes
ed-u-ca-ti-on
en-thu-ſi-aſ-tic
e-van-ge-li-cal
ex-com-mu-ni-cate
ex-e-cu-ti-on
ex-hor-ta-ti-on
ex-pec-ta-ti-on
ex-pe-di-ti-ous
ex-por-ta-ti-on
For-ni-ca-ti-on
fo-men-ta-ti-on
Ge-ne-ra-ti-on
geo-g ra-phi-cal
Ha-bi-ta-ti-on
hoſ-pi-ta-li-ty
I-mi-ta-ti-on
im-ma-te-ri-al
im-po-ſi-ti-on
im-pre-ca-ti-on
im-pro-pri-e-ty
in-cli-na-ti-on
in-flam-ma-ti-on
in-ſur-rec-ti-on
in-ter-miſ-ſi-on
in-ter-rup-ti-on
in-vo-ca-ti-on
juſ-ti-fi-a-ble
La-men-ta-ti-on
li-be-ra-li-ty
Mag-na-ni-mi-ty
miſ-ap-pre-hend-ing
miſ-un-der-ſtand-ing
mo-de-ra-ti-on
Na-vi-ga-ti-on
no-mi-na-ti-on
nu-me-ra-ti-on
Ob-li-ga-ti-on
ob-ſer-va-ti-on
op-por-tu-ni-ty
oſ-ten-ta-ti-on
Par-ti-a-li-ty
pe-ni-ten-ti-al
per-pen-di-cu-lar
per-ſe-cu-ti-on
pre-ſer-va-ti-on
poſ-ſi-bil-i-ty
pro-cla-ma-ti-on
pro-vo-ca-ti-on
Ra-di-ca-li-ty
re-col-lec-ti-on
re-pe-ti-ti-on
re-pu-ta-ti-on
re-ſo-lu-ti-on
re-ſur-rec-ti-on
re-vo-lu-ti-on
Sal-u-ta-ti-on
ſat-is-fac-ti-on
ſep-a-ra-ti-on
ſit-u-a-ti-on
ſpe-cu-la-ti-on
ſuf-fo-ca-ti-on
ſu-per-fi-ci-al
ſu-per-in-tend-ant
ſu-per-ſcrip-ti-on
ſu-per-ſti-ti-on
ſup-pli-ca-ti-on
ſup-po-ſi-ti-on
Teſ-ti-mo-ni-al
to-le-ra-ti-on
tri-bu-la-ti-on
Va-ri-a-ti-on
ve-ge-ta-ti-on
ve-ne-ra-ti-on
vin-di-ca-ti-on
vio-la-ti-on
Un-cir-cum-ci-ſed
u-ni-form-ly

LESSON CXXIX.

The Proverbs of Solomon.

A WISE Son maketh a glad Father: But a foolifh Son is the Heavinefs of his Mother.

2. The Treafures of Wickednefs profit nothing, but Righteoufnefs delivereth from Death

3. The Lord will not fuffer the Soul of the Righteous to famifh; but he cafteth away the Subftance of the Wicked.

4. He becometh poor that dealeth with a flack Hand; but the Hand of the Diligent maketh rich.

LESSON CXXX.

1. A falfe Balance is an Abomination to the Lord; but a juft Weight is his Delight.

2. The Memory of the Juft is bleffed; but the Name of the Wicked fhall rot.

3. The Tongue of the Juft is as choice Silver; the Heart of the Wicked is of little Worth.

4. A foft Anfwer turns away Wrath; but grievous Words ftir up Anger.

5. Whofo mocketh the Poor reproacheth his Maker; and he that is glad at Calamities, fhall not go unpunifhed.

LESSON CXXXI.

1. A good Name is rather to be chofen than great Riches; and a loving Father rather than Silver and Gold.

2. Whofo keepeth the Law is a wife Son; but he that is a Companion of riotous Men, fhameth his Father.

3. Theſe ſix Things doth the Lord hate; yea, ſeven are an Abomination unto him.

4. A proud Look, a lying Tongue, and Hands that ſhed innocent Blood:

LESSON CXXXII.

1. An Heart that deviſeth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be ſwift in running to Miſchief.

2. A falſe Witneſs that ſpeaketh Lies; and he that ſoweth Diſcord among Brethren.

3. My Son, keep my Words, and lay up my Commandments with thee.

4. Bind them up with thy Fingers; write them upon the Table of thine Heart.

5. He that is of a proud Heart ſtirreth up Strife; but he that putteth his Truſt in the Lord, ſhall be made fat.

TABLE XI.

Words of Six Syllables; the Accent on the Second.

AF-fec-ti-on-ate-ly	un-cha-ri-ta-ble-neſs
un-con-ſci-on-a-ble	un-par-don-a-ble-neſs
con-ſid-er-a-ble-neſs	un-pro-fit-a-ble-neſs
in-tol-er-a-ble-neſs	un-ne-ceſ-ſa-ri-ly
pro-por-ti-on-a-ble	

Accented on the Third Syllable.

Con-ſci-en-ti-ouſ-ly	in-ſuf-fi-ci-ent-ly
ce-re-mo-ni-ouſ-ly	Ma-gi-ſte-ri-al-ly
Diſ-o-be-di-ent-ly	me-ri-to-ri-ouſ-ly
Ge-o-gra-phi-cal-ly	Sa-cri-le-gi-ouſ-ly
In-con-ſid-er-a-ble	ſu-per-ſti-ti-ouſ-ly
in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly	ſu-per-nu-me-ra-ry

Accented on the Fourth Syllable.

A-bo-mi-na-ti-on	Glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	Hu-mi-li-a-ti-on
ad-mi-ni-ſtra-ti-on	I-ma-gi-na-ti-on
aſ-ſaſ-ſi-na-ti-on	im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty
aſ-ſo-ci-a-ti-on	in-com-pre-hen-ſi-ble
Cap-i-tu-la-ti-on	in-fal-li-bil-i-ty
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on
con-ſid-er-a-ti-on	ir-re-gu-la-ti-on
con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	ir-re-con-cile-a-ble
cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on	Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an
De-lib-er-a-ti-on	mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
de-nom-in-a-ti-on	mul-ti-pli-ca-ti-on
de-ter-min-a-ti-on	Pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on
diſ-ad-van-ta-ge-ous	pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
diſ-ſim-u-la-ti-on	pu-ſil-la-ni-mi-ty
E-di-fi-ca-ti-on	Qual-i-fi-ca-ti-on
e-ja-cu-la-ti-on	Rat-i-fi-ca-ti-on
e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on	re-com-mend-a-ti-on
e-va-cu-a-ti-on	re-pre-ſen-ta-ti-on
e-va-por-a-ti-on	Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
ex-a-mi-na-ti-on	ſig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
ex-te-nu-a-ti-on	ſu-pe-ri-o-ri-ty
Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty	Trans-fi-gu-ra-ti-on
for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	U-ni-ver-ſa-li-ty

TABLE XII.

Words of Seven Syllables.

AN-ti-tri-ni-ta-ri-ans	ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly
Con-ſub-ſtan-ti-a-li-ty	im-ma-te-ri-a-li-ty
Diſ-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	im-pe-ne-tra-bi-li-ty
Excom-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	In-di-vi-ſi-bi-li-ty

Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on
Ple-ni-po-ten-ti-a-ry
Re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on
re-con-cil-i-a-ti-on
Su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on
Tran-ſub-ſtan-ti-a-ti-on
Va-le-tu-di-na-ri-an
Vo-la-ti-li-za-ti-on

LESSON CXXXIII.

On Man.

LORD, what is Man! originally Duſt, engendered in Sin, brought forth with Sorrow, helpleſs in his Infancy, extravagantly wild in his Youth, mad in his Manhood, decrepid in his Age, his firſt Voice moves Pity, his laſt commands Grief.

Nature clothes the Beaſts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fiſhes with Scales; but Man is born naked; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot walk, his Tongue cannot ſpeak, nor his Eyes ſee aright; ſimple his Thoughts, vain his Deſires, Toys his Delight.

LESSON CXXXIV.

He no ſooner puts on his diſtinguiſhing Character and Reaſon, but he burns it with wild-fire Paſſions, taints it with abominable Pride, tears it with inſatiable Revenge, dirts it with Avarice, and ſtains it with Debauchery.

His next State is full of Miſeries. Fears torment, Hopes intoxicate, Cares perplex, Enemies aſſault him, Friends betray him, Thieves rob him, Wrongs oppreſs him, and Dangers way-lay him.

His laft Scene is deplorable; his Eyes dim, Hands feeble, Feet lame, Sinews fhrunk, Bones dry; his Days are full of Sorrow, his Nights of Pain; his Life miferable; his Death terrible; his Infancy is full of Folly, Youth of Diforder and Toil, Age of Infirmity.

LESSON CXXXV.

ADVICE.

IF you defire to be really happy, learn firft of all to be acquainted with thyfelf; for if you are unacquainted with your own corrupt Nature, it is not likely you fhould be able to comprehend Things far above it. Look then into the Glafs of thine own Imperfections, and the true Sight and Senfe of them will certainly lead you to real Happinefs. Learn then in your Youth to contemn the Flatteries of all feeming Profperity, and be fo inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only cheerfully to meet with, but even to overcome, the Fears of all Adverfity.

LESSON CXXXVI.

OF THE SEVEN STAGES OF LIFE.

Firft Stage. Ecclefiaftes, Chapter xi. Verfe 10.

Miferable Man, in whom, as foon as the Image of God appears in the Act of his Reafon, the Devil, and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will. For no fooner are we come to our Speech, and begin to have a little Senfe and Difcretion in difcerning Things, but we are kept under the Fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horfe was ever more glad to get rid of his Burden, than we are to get out of this fervile State, under the falfe Notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

LESSON CXXXVII.

Second Stage. Ecclef. Chap. xi. Ver. 9.

We now think ourfelves much happier in this Stage than the laft; becaufe at fifteen or fixteen Years, Youth think they are capable of taking the Reins in their own Hands, and guiding themfelves. But know, O Youth! that thou art in a

moſt piteous Situation, and the moſt dangerous Stage of Life; thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will enwrap thee in a Cloud of Miſeries, and thou haſt not Diſcretion enough of thyſelf to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-conceit, Headineſs, and Extravagance, do conſtantly attend thee, and ſtick ſo cloſe to thy very Nature, that thou eſteemeſt them as thy Friends, and ſuffereſt thyſelf to be agreeably betrayed by them. Watch, therefore, and be ſober. Forſake not the Advice of thy Parents and Friends, which will arm thee againſt Temptations; and thou wilt certainly be happy. But if thou refuſeſt Inſtruction, thou wilt be led Captive to thy Shame and Sorrow here, and thy everlaſting Deſtruction hereafter.

LESSON CXXXVIII.

Third Stage. Job, Chap. v. Ver. 7.

We are apt in Manhood to think ourſelves completely happy, becauſe we are now our own Maſters, and are not under that immediate Command as before. But, alas! what now are we much better in? The World ſtill allures us with Pleaſures, the Devil tempts us to ſin; and we are now far from being quiet and eaſy. Fears of Enemies affright, and Suits of Law vex us: Wrongs of ill Neighbours teaze, Loſſes in Trade oppreſs, and Cares for our Family confound us. The Malice of open Foes, and Envy of falſe Friends, do in a Manner conſume us; and very often Fortune and Proſperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adverſity on the other Hand frets us; and in this Condition we often paſs the Remainder of our Life.

LESSON CXXXIX.

Fourth Stage. Prov. Chap. iii. Ver. 13.

This Stage of Life is alſo attended with perpetual Troubles; and there is no real Happineſs here. For look backward, and thou art preſented with the Wickedneſs of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waſte of Time in thy Infancy. Look forward, and thou art not much better off; for thou wilt ſee the Lures of the World, the Troubles of the Mind, and the Diſeaſes of the Body; for remember, that by the ſame Degrees that we arrive at our Meridian Glory, we are by them now deſcending to our laſt Stage.

LESSON CXL.

Fifth Stage. Eccleſ. Chap. xi. Ver. 8.

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuſe of our Time, preſs hard upon us; and happy is he that can now look back upon the Pleaſures of a well-ſpent Life: for the Houſe now becomes full of Cares, the Field full of Toil, the Country of Rudeneſs and Melancholy, and the City full of Factions; Wealth we ſee is envied, Poverty contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity derided, and Religion ridiculed.

LESSON CXLI.

Sixth and *Seventh Stages.* Pſalm xc. Ver. 10 and 12.

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honour when the Behaviour ſuits; but it is ſhocking to ſee an old Man take Pleaſure in Sin, and repeat his former Follies with Delight, while he carries on his Head the infallible Tokens of his approaching Mortality. For when we come to thoſe Years that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Viſage pale, Hands ſhaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faultering, then it is evident the Diſſolution of our mortal Tabernacle is near at Hand.

LESSON CXLII.

Conſider, oh thou whom Age boweth down, whoſe Life is near its Period.

Happy art thou if thy former Days have been ſpent in Piety and Devotion, that ſo thy Age beareth not Follies of thy Youth.

But miſerable, oh Man! if thy Life has been one continued Courſe of Vice and Vanity, how wilt thou bear the Infirmities of thy Age?

The Proſpect of future being ſhall afford thee no glimmering of Peace, and Horrors and Terrors ſhall diſtreſs thy Soul.

Whereas he that continueth in well doing ſhall be gathered as a Shock of ripened Corn mature for Glory, he ſhall leave the World without an anxious Sigh, and expire without a reluctant Groan.

Come hither, ye Sons of Men, behold the Fate that awaits you all.

Draw near and view the Lot of Kings, of Nobles, and Princes; ſee Death extending his Empire around you, and every thing

that is mortal fall before him. Lo! he holds out his Sceptre to a dying World, and cruſhes the Sons of Time beneath his Feet.

Approach, ye Luxurious, Ambitious, and Profane; draw near ye Gay, and Youthful, and Jocund, and view the Face of the Tyrant, and tremble at his Looks.

TABLE I.

Proper Names, &c. of Two Syllables, accented on the Firſt.

AA-RON	Bal-dock	Boſ-worth	Bux-ton
Ab-ba	Bal-tic	Boſſ-ham	Buz-ford
A-bel	Bamp-ton	Boul-neſs	By-ford
Ac-ton	Ban-gor	Boz-zah	Cæ-ſar
A-dam	Ban-ſted	Brack-ley	Ca-lais
Ag-bridge	Bark-ing	Brad-field	Cam-bridge
Al-ban	Bar-more	Brad-ford	Camp-den
A-lice	Barneſ-ley	Brad-ninch	Caneſ-ham
Aln-wick	Ba-ruch	Brain-tree	Car-diff
Al-ton	Ba-ſhan	Bramp-ton	Carl-ton
Ampt-hill	Baſt-wick	Brom-yard	Cārt-mell
An-drew	Bat-tel	Brand-rith	Ca-ſtor
An-na	Bau-trey	Breck-nock	Caith-neſs
An-trim	Bay-nard	Brent-ford	Cax-would
An-twerp	Bec-cles	Brere-ton	Ce-phas
Ar-magh	Be-dal	Bre-wood	Chag-ford
Ar-ran	Bed-ford	Brick-hill	Chag-ley
Ar-thur	Bel-ford	Bridge-north	Chat-ham
Aſh-ly	Bent-ley	Briſ-tol	Chea-dle
Aſh-krig	Berk-ſhire	Brit-ain	Check-ley
Aſh-na	Ber-nard	Brit-iſh	Chel-ford
Au-guſt	Ber-wick	Brit-on	Chelms-ford
Auk-land	Beſ-ley	Brix-ton	Chel-ſea
Au-ſtef	Bewd-ley	Brix-worth	Chep-ſtow
Au-ſtin	Big-vai	Brom-ley	Chert-ſey
A-vims	Bil-hah	Bromſ-wick	Cheſ-hunt
A-vites	Bin-brook	Brough-ton	Chew-ton
Ax-bridge	Bing-ham	Bru-ton	Chid-ley
Ax-holm	Bit-ford	Bryn-ton	Chim-ham
Ax-mouth	Black-burn	Bud-worth	Chi-na
Ba-bel	Bland-ford	Bug-den	Chit-tim
Bake-well	Bol-ton	Burn-ham	Chriſt-mas
Ba-la	Bo-ſton	Burnt-wood	Chud-leigh

Chum-leigh
Cle-ment
Cleve-land
Clif-ton
Cob-ham
Cogge-ſhall
Coleſ-hill
Col-ford
Co-logn
Coln-brook
Con-naught
Con-ſtance
Con-way
Co-cs
Cope-land
Cor-bridge
Cor-by
Corn-wall
Cow-bridge
Cran-bourn
Crane-brook
Cra-ven
Craw-ley
Crick-lade
Crook-horn
Crow-land
Croy-don
Cux-field
Cy-prus
Da-gan
Dal-ton
Dan-by
Dar-king
Dart-ford
Da-vid
Da-nites
De-dan
Ded-ham
Deep-ing
Den-bigh
Den-mark
Den-nis
Del-phos
Dept-ford

Der-by
Dere-ham
De-rick
Dart-mouth
Der-went
Dig-by
Dock-ing
Dock-ley
Dod-brook
Do-ver
Down-ham
Dray-ton
Dran-field
Dub-lin
Dud-ley
Dul-wich
Dun-church
Dunſ-field
Dun-wich
Dur-ham
Ea-ſter
Ea-ton
E-den
Edg-ware
Ed-win
E-gypt
Elt-ham
En-field
En-gland
E-noch
E-nos
E-phod
E-phron
Ep-ping
Ep-ſom
Ereſ-by
Eſ-ſex
Eveſ-ham
Eu-rope
Ew-el
Eyneſ-ford
Ez-ra
Fair-leigh
Fal-mouth

Fe-lix
Fen-wick
Farn-ham
Fe-ſtus
Folke-ſtone
Framp-ton
Fri-day
Frodſ-ham
Ga-al
Ga-za
Ge-ber
Ger-man
Ger-ſhon
Ge-zer
Gil-bert
Gil-gal
Giſ-born
Glaſ-gow
God-frey
Good-hurſt
Goud-hurſt
Grant-ham
Grave-ſend
Green-wich
Gui-nea
Ha-dad
Had-leigh
Ha-gar
Ha-gai
Holeſ-worth
Hal-ſtead
Ham-burgh
Hamp-ton
Hamp-ſtead
Han-nah
Har-leigh
Harleſ-ton
Har-row
Har-wich
Hat-field
Hayliſ-ham
Helmeſ-ley
Hemp-ſtead
Hex-ham

Hey-wood
High-gate
Hinck-ley
Hing-ham
Hitch-in
Hoddeſ-don
Hol-beck
Hol-land
Ho-mer
Hoph-ni
Ho-race
Horn-ſey
Horſ-ham
How-den
Hox-ton
Hum-phrey
Hu-ſhi
Hu-ſhim
Hu-zath
Hy-dra
Ipſ-wich
Ire-land
I-ſaac
Iſle-worth
Ix-worth
Ja-cob
Jer-ſey
Je-ſus
Jo-nas
Jo-ſeph
Jo-tham
Ju-das
Ju-dith
Ju-ly
Ju-ſtus
Ka-deſh
Kei-lah
Kimp-ton
Ken-dal
Kend-worth
Ke-nelm
Keſ-wick
Kex-holm
Key-worth

Kil-dare	Mil-ton	Pa-ſhur	Rye-gate
Kingſ-ton	Mine-head	Pe-leg	Sa-lem
Kit-tim	Mo-narch	Pem-broke	Sam-ſon
Kirk-ham	Mon-day	Pen-rith	Salt-fleet
Knap-daile	Mon-mouth	Pen-ryn	Sand-wich
Knotes-ford	Mor-peth	Pet-worth	Sap-phire
Kyne-ton	Moul-ton	Phan-taſm	Sa-rah
La-ban	Mul-grave	Pha-rez	Sa-turn
La-chiſh	Mun-ſter	Phe-nix	Sa-voy
La-mech	Mur-ray	Phi-lip	Sax-ton
Lam-beth	Na-bal	Piſ-gah	Scarſ-dale
Lang-ley	Na-hor	Ply-mouth	Scot-land
Land-grave	Nampt-wich	Plymp-ton	Sel-by
Lau-rence	Na-ples	Po-land	Sha-drach
Le-ah	Nar-barth	Pont-pool	Shad-well
Leo-nard	Naſe-by	Portſ-mouth	Shal-lum
Lech-dale	Na-than	Poul-ton	Shan-non
Le-vite	Ne-bat	Preſ-ton	Sheer-neſs
Litch-field	Ne-cho	Pro-logue	Shef-field
Lil-bourn	Nec-tar	Quin-tus	Shef-nal
Lin-coln	New-burgh	Rab-ba	Shep-ham
Lind-ſey	New-bridge	Rab-bi	Sher-ton
Long-land	Newn-ham	Ra-chel	Shet-land
Lon-don	Noy-land	Rad-nor	Ship-ton
Lud-gate	No-ah	Ra-mah	Shrop-ſhire
Lyd-ford	Nor-folk	Ramſ-gate	Shore-ham
Ly-ric	Nor-man	Ran-dal	Shu-hite
Ly-dia	Nor-thorp	Ray-leigh	Sid-mouth
Ma-chir	North-wich	Ret-ford	Si-mon
Maid-ſtone	Oak-ham	Reu-ben	Si-nai
Ma-gic	Ock-ley	Ri-chard	Si-on
Mal-pas	Of-frown	Rich-mond	Skip-ton
Mal-vern	On-gar	Rip-ley	Slea-ford
Manſ-field	O-nyx	Riz-pah	Smyr-na
Mareſ-field	O-phir	Ro-bert	Snetſ-ham
Mar-tha	O-phra	Roch-dale	So-dan
Mat-thew	Ork-ney	Ro-ger	South-wark
Milkſ-ham	Or-lap	Ro-mans	Spal-ding
Me-ſhech	Or-mond	Roth-well	Spa-niſh
Mi-cah	Ox-ford	Row-land	Spilſ-by
Mid-hurſt	Oun-dle	Ru-fus	Spit-head
Mil-brook	Oun-ley	Rum-ford	Stax-ford
Mile-ham	Pan-cras	Ru-then	Stam-ford
Mil-thorp	Pa-ris	Rut-land	Stan-ſtead

Ste-phen	Swit-zer	Vin-cent	Wig-ton
Stil-ton	Ta-bor	Ul-ſter	Wig-more
Sto-ic	Tam-worth	Up-ſal	Wilt-ſhire
Stock-port	Tar-ſhiſh	Ux-bridge	Winch-comb
Stokeſ-ly	Tavi-ſtock	Uz-za	Wind-ſor
Stone-henge	Taun-ton	Wake-field	Wirks-worth
Strat-ton	Thax-ted	Wal-ter	Wiſ-bich
Stret-ton	Tha-net	Wall-ham	Whit-ney
Stret-ham	Thet-ford	Wandſ-worth	Woo-burn
Stur-bridge	Tho-mas	Wang-ford	Wood-ſtock
Suc-coth	Thum-mim	Wap-ping	Xer-xes
Suf-folk	Thurſ-day	War-wick	Yar-mouth
Sur-ry	Tick-ball	Wal-ton	Yeo-vil
Suſ-ſex	Tideſ-wall	Web-ley	York-ſhire
Sut-ton	Trow-bridge	Welch-pool	Ze-nith
Swaff-ham	Tru-ro	We-ſtram	Zi-on
Swan-ſey	Tun-bridge	Whit-church	Zip-por
Swe-den	Tur-ky	Wick-liff	Zo-phar
Swin-don	Ty-rus	Wi-gan	Zu-rich

TABLE II.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, accented on the Laſt.

AR-gyle	Dum-fries	Le-vant	O-ſtend
Bel-grade	E-ſquire	Lor-rain	Pall-mall
Ben-gal	Gui-enne	Ma-drid	Pen-guin
Cam-bray	Hoch-ſtedt	Men-teith	Pen-zance
Car-liſle	Hol-ſtein	Mo-gul	Se-ville
Ca-ſtile	Ja-pan	Mon-troſe	Stock-holm
Dun-bar	Ju-ly	Na-mur	Tan-gier
Dun-blane	La-on	Na-varre	Tou-lon
Dun-dee	Le-on	O-range	Ver-ſaille

LESSON CXLIII.

HEAR, ye Youth, and be attentive to the Voice of your Father.

Lo! he directs his Speech unto you, and his Voice ſpeaketh unto the Sons of Men.

Wiſdom crieth aloud unto you, and with Kindneſs invites you to her Arms.

Follow therefore her Directions, and delay not, for in obeying her Counſels there is great Reward. She teacheth the Way of Life, and her Inſtructions will guide thee to the Paradiſe of God.

LESSON CXLIV.

Conſider of Youth, thou Native of the Skies, thy Character in Life, and the End for which thou wert originally deſigned.

Remember the Dignity of thy Birth, and think on the greatneſs of him whom thou calleth Father; be mindful of thy noble Extraction, and aſpire after thoſe Things which are worthy of thy Purſuit.

Conſider, thou art placed on Earth as a Probationer for Heaven; thou art an Actor in Time, and to be rewarded in Eternity.

LESSON CXLV.

Conſider, oh Youth! thou art formed for an endleſs Duration; thy Soul is immortal, and her Exiſtence is for ever and ever.

Rocks, Stones, and Monuments, may decay and fall; but ſhe ſhall flouriſh in immortal Bloom, for her Duration ſhall run coeval with Eternity.

Time itſelf ſhall ſhortly ceaſe, the Sun look dim with Age, and Nature ſink in Years; but thy Soul ſhall ſtill remain unhurt amidſt the War of the Elements, the Wreck of Matter, and the Cruſh of Worlds.

TABLE III.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Firſt.

A-Bi-gail	A-li-cant	An-ti-och	Ayleſ-bu-ry
A-bing-ton	Al-ka-net	Ap-ple-dore	Ba-by-lon
A-bi-ſhai	Al-tring-ham	Ar-ling-ton	Ba-den-och
A-bra-ham	Am-ber-ley	Ar-ra-gon	Ban-bu-ry
Ab-ſa-lom	Am-bu-ry	A-run-del	Bar-na-bas
Ad-mi-ral	A-merſ-ham	A-ſi-a	Barn-ſta-ble
A-fri-ca	A-mer-ton	Aſ-ſin-ſhire	Bar-ra-bas
Al-co-ran	A-me-thyſt	A-ther-ſton	Bay-bo-rough
Ald-bo-rough	An-ca-ſter	At-tle-bridge	Bea-conſ-field
Al-den-burgh	An-do-ver	Aul-ceſt-er	Beck-ing-ham
[illegible]-ſtoke	An-gle-ſea	Au-ſten-field	Beel-ze-bub
[illegible]ney	An-tho-ny	Au-ſtri-a	Belt-ing-ham
Al-fre-ton	An-ti-chriſt	Ax-min-ſter	Be-miſ-ter

Ben-ja-min
Berk-ham-ſtead
Beth-ſhe-meſh
Be-ver-ley
Bi-ceſ-ter
Bid-di-ford
Bi-gleſ-wade
Bil-de-ſton
Bil-ling-ford
Bil-ling-ham
Bil-ling-hurſt
Bil-lingſ-gate
Bir-ming-ham
Bol-ſo-ver
Bo-den-ham
Boſ-bu-ry
Bra-ken-hill
Bro-ſing-ton
Bridge-wa-ter
Brid-ling-ton
Bright-helm-ſtone
Bro-ken-hurſt
Buck-ing-ham
Bul-ling-brook
Bun-ting-ford
Bur-row-bridge
By-ber-ry
Cai-a-phas
Cam-el-ford
Can-dle-mas
Car-di-gan
Car-hamp-ton
Car-ling-ford
Ca-tha-rine
Che-ling-ton
Chel-ten-ham
Cherl-bu-ry
Che-ſter-field
Chi-cheſ-ter
Chi-ding-fold
Chil-ling-ham
Chip-pen-ham
Chol-mond-ley
Chriſ-ten-dom

Chriſ-ti-an
Chriſ-to-pher
Chry-ſo-ſtom
Cla-ren-don
Cli-the-ro
Cock-er-mouth
Col-cheſ-ter
Cod-ing-ham
Com-ber-ton
Con-gle-ton
Co-ning-ton
Co-niſ-ton
Con-ſtan-tine
Cor-da-van
Cor-ſi-ca
Cov-en-try
Cre-di-ton
Cock-er-hill
Cum-ber-land
Da-ni-el
Dar-ling-ton
Da-ven-try
De-ben-ham
De-bo-rah
Dod-ding-ton
De-li-ah
De-von-ſhire
Dewſ-bo-rough
Did-mor-ton
Di-dy-mus
Diſ-ting-ton
Don-ca-ſter
Dor-che-ſter
Dor-la-ſton
Do-ro-thy
Dor-ſet-ſhire
Dul-ver-ton
Dun-bar-ton
Dun-gar-von
Dun-ning-ton
Dun-ſta-ble
Ea-ſing-wold
Ec-cle-ſhall
Ec-cle-ton

E-din-burgh
E-do-mites
E-gre-mont
E-kro-mites
E-li-ab
E-li-phax
E-pa-phras
E-thel-bert
E-ver-ſhal
Ex-e-ter
Ex-o-dus
Ex-or-ciſm
Fa-ken-ham
Fal-ken-burgh
Farn-bo-rough
Far-ring-don
Fer-ming-ham
Fer-ry-bridge
Fer-ry-hill
Fev-erſ-ham
Finſ-bu-ry
Flam-bo-rough
Flo-ri-da
Fo-king-ham
Ford-ing-bridge
Fram-ling-ham
Fre-de-ric
Fre-ſing-field
Frod-ling-ham
Frome-ſel-wood
Gab-bo-tha
Ga-bri-el
Gainſ-bo-rough
Ga-li-lee
Gal-lo-way
Gaſ-co-ny
Ge-ne-ſis
Ge-no-a
Ger-ma-ny
Giſ-bo-rough
Glou-ce-ſter
Got-tin-gen
Gre-go-ry
Ha-ger-ton

Hal-li-fax
Hal-la-ton
Ha-mer-ton
Ha-mil-ton
Han-o-ver
Har-bo-rough
Har-ring-ton
Ha-ſle-mere
Ha-ſling-den
Ha-ther-ley
Ha-ver-ford
Ha-ve-ril
Ha-ver-ing
He-re-ford
Hel-bo-rough
Hol-den-by
Ho-ni-ton
Hun-ga-ry
Hun-ger-ford
Hunt-ing-don
Il-che-ſter
Il-minſ-ter
In-di-a
Iſh-bo-ſheth
Iſh-ma-el
Iſ-ling-ton
Iſ-ra-el
Iſ-ſa-char
I-ta-ly
I-vin-go
Jef-fe-ry
Je-ri-cho
Je-ſu-it
Jo-na-than
Jo-ſhu-a
Ju-li-us
Ju-pi-ter
Ka-tha-rine
Kel-ling-ton
Ke-mu-el
Ke-nel-worth
Ken-ſing-ton
Ket-ter-ing
Kir-ming-ton

Knaref-bo-rough	Mi-cha-el	Queen-bo-rough	Tad-ca-fter
Lo-den-burgh	Mic-kle-ton	Rab-fha-keh	Ten-bu-ry
Lan-bif-ter	Mid-dle-burgh	Ra-ven-glafs	Tewkf-bu-ry
Lan-ca-fter	Mid-dle-fex	Ren-dlef-ham	Thong-ca-fter
Lan-ca-fhire	Mid-dle-ton	Rick-manf-worth	Thorn-bu-ry
Lan-go-ver	Mid-dle-wick	Rif-bo-rough	Til-bu-ry
La-ven-ham	Mod-bu-ry	Ro-che-fter	Ti-mo-thy
La-ving-ton	Muf-co-vy	Rock-ing-ham	Ti-ver-ton
La-za-rus	Na-a-man	Rof-com-mon	Tor-ring-ton
Le-ba-non	Naph-ta-li	Rot-ter-dam	Tow-ce-fter
Lei-cef-ter	Na-za-rite	Ro-ther-ham	Tri-ni-ty
Le-ming-ton	Ne-ther-lands	Ro-ther-hithe	Tud-bu-ry
Leo-min-fter	New-be-ry	Ruf-fi-a	Tud-ding-ton
Li-ver-pool	Ni-cho-las	Sa-mu-el	Tuf-ca-ny
Low-bo-rough	Ni-ne-veh	Sa-tur-day	Va-len-tine
Lu-ci-fer	Nor-man-dy	Scar-bo-rough	Ul-ver-fton
Lu-ci-us	Not-ting-ham	Sed-bu-ry	Up-ping-ham
Luck-ing-ton	Ock-ing-ham	Se-ra-phim	Wal-ling-ford
Lut-ter-worth	O-de-ham	Se-ther-ton	Walt-ham-ftow
Ly-ci-a	O-li-ver	Se-ven-oak	War-min-fter
Ly-di-a	Om-berf-ley	Shaftf-bu-ry	War-ring-ton
Ly-fi-as	O-ver-ton	Shrewf-bu-ry	Wal-ling-ton
Mac-clef-field	O-ving-ham	Si-ci-ly	Wed-nef-day
Mac-pe-lah	Pad-ding-ton	Si-me-on	Wel-ling-ton
Mag-da-len	Pa-tro-bas	Sif-e-ra	Wen-do-ver
Ma-ho-met	Pe-nu-el	Sit-ting-born	Weft-min-fter
Ma-la-chi	Pe-terf-field	Sit-ting-ham	Whit-fun-tide
Ma-la-ga	Pe-ther-ton	So-lo-mon	Wil-li-am
Malm-bu-ry	Pha-nu-el	So-mer-fet	Wim-ble-ton
Man-che-fter	Pha-ri-fees	Spa-ni-ard	Win-chel-fea
Man-ning-tree	Phi-ne-as	Strath-na-vern	Win-che-fter
Mar-ga-ret	Pick-er-ing	Stur-min-fter	Wor-ce-fter
Marl-bo-rough	Pock-ling-ton	Sud-bu-ry	Xe-no-phon
Mar-ma-duke	Pon-ti-us	Sud-min-fter	Za-bu-lon
Ma-ry-land	Por-tu-gal	Sun-der-land	Za-cha-ry
Men-dlef-ham	Po-ti-phar	Swit-zer-land	Zip-po-ran
Me-ta-phor	Pruf-fi-a	Sy-ri-ans	Zo-di-ac
Mex-i-co	Puck-er-idge	Ta-bi-tha	Zy-gant-es

LESSON CXLVI.

BIRTH is the Prologue of Life, the Bud of Being, and the Dawn of Exiftence; it introduces us into Time and brings us on the Stage of Action

For ſome Time we continue in the World without being engaged in any of its Sciences, and when we arrive to a Capacity of judging the Difference of Things, we then commence Actors on the buſy Theatre.

Our Infancy paſſeth off without our Perception, and our youthful Days are generally ſpent without any Benefit to ourſelves, or Advantage to others.

Our Thoughts are vain, and our Actions immature and fooliſh.

LESSON CXLVII.

Happy is the Infant, who void of Care, and unacquainted with the Misfortunes of others, paſſes over the firſt Part of Being. It beholds the Light, and fixes its Eyes with Attention; it ſmiles with Approbation on thoſe that pleaſe it, and frowns and cries when injured or affronted.

Yet ſtill it knows not what Miſery means, or conceives the Idea of Diſtreſs and Infelicity. It is fed with Care, and ſupplied with all the Neceſſaries of Life; it is dormant while others are drinking the Cup of waking Sorrows and riſing Evils.

LESSON CXLVIII.

Hear, oh Youth! and give Heed to the Words of my Mouth; deſpiſe not my Inſtructions, nor turn away with Scorn.

Boaſt not in thy Youth, nor fancy thyſelf ſecure from Death. Walk into his Territories, and behold the Monuments erected to his Memory; acquaint thyſelf with his Frame, and naturalize thyſelf among his Subjects.

Remember thy Creator in the Dawn of Life, before the Day is overcaſt with Darkneſs, and the Sun hideſt itſelf in the Clouds.

Shun then Temptations that may offer themſelves unto thee, and ſo ſhall thy Life be long and happy.

TABLE IV.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-bi-a	A-grip-pa	A-ra-tus	Bel-ſhaz-zar
A-bi-hu	A-hi-ja	Ba-rab-bas	Ben-ha-dad
A-bi-ram	A-hi-tub	Bar-je-ſus	Be-re-nice
A-cro-ſtic	A-poſ-tle	Bar-ja-na	Be-theſ-da
A-dul-lam	Au-guſ-tus	Bar-zel-lai	Chal-de-a

Chi-me-ra	Eu-phra-tes	Ma-naf-feh	Re-be-kah
Cho-ra-zin	Ge-ne-va	Mat-thi-as	San-bal-lat
Co-ne-ah	Go-li-ah	Me-ra-ri	Sap-phi-ra
Cy-re-ne	Go-mor-rah	Mef-fi-as	Sa-rep-ta
Da-maf-cus	Ha-bak-kuk	Mi-le-tum	Sep-tem-ber
Da-ri-us	Hil-ki-ah	Na-af-on	Su-fan-na
Di-a-na	Ho-ri-zon	No-vem-ber	Syl-va-nus
Di-lem-ma	Ho-fan-na	Oc-to-ber	Thad-de-us
E-clip-tic	Ho-fe-a	O-lym-pic	To-bi-as
E-li-as	Je-ho-ram	O-me-ga	Vi-en-na
E-li-jah	Je-ho-vah	O-zi-as	U-ri-ah
E-li-fha	Jo-fi-as	Phe-ni-ce	Zac-che-us
E-raf-mus	Ju-de-a	Phil-lip-pi	Zal-mu-na
E-fai-as	Ke-tu-rah	Prif-cil-la	Ze-bo-im

TABLE V.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Last.

A-Ber-deen	Bud-def-dale	El-fe-neur	Mont-fe-rat
Al-be-marle	Ca-ra-van	Fon-ta-nelle	Mount-fo-rell
Am-fter-dam	Ca-ral-ftadt	Har-tle-pool	Na-za-rine
A-nan-dale	Char-le-ville	In-ver-nefs	Of-wef-try
Ba-fing-ftoke	Char-le-roy	Lan-gue-doc	Pom-pe-lune
Be-nin-gale	Ea-fton-nefs	Mil-den-hall	Scan-de-roon

TABLE I.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

AD-der-bu-ry	Da-ref-bu-ry	Ja-nif-fa-ry
A-lex-an-der	Fe-bru-a-ry	Ja-nu-a-ry
Al-mond-bu-ry	Fo-ther-in-gay	Kid-der-min-fter
Am-bref-bu-ry	Glaf-ton-bu-ry	Mi-cha-el-mas
At-tle-bo-rough	Hi-er-ar-chy	Pe-ter-bo-rough
Can-ter-bu-ry	If-ra-el-ite	Sa-lif-bu-ry

TABLE II.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-Bi-a-thar	A-po-cry-pha	Af-fy-ri-a
A-cha-i-a	A-ra-bi-a	Bar-ba-di-an
A-me-li-a	Ar-me-ni-a	Bar-ba-ri-an
A-me-ri-ca	Af-phal-ti-tes	Bar-tho-lo-mew

Bil-le-ri-cay	Gal-li-po-li	Pam-phy-li-a
Bi-thy-ni-a	Ga-ma-li-el	Pla-cen-ti-a
Bo-he-mi-a	Ge-or-gi-a	Sa-ma-ri-a
Ca-per-na-um	Gen-ne-ſa-ret	Sa-ma-ri-tan
Ca-ta-ſtro-phe	Ho-ra-ti-o	Sar-di-ni-a
Ce-ſa-re-a	Hy-dro-gra-phy	Scla-vo-ni-a
Ci-li-ci-a	Ig-na-ti-us	Se-ba-ſti-an
Co-loſ-ſi-ans	I-ta-li-an	Si-le-ſi-a
Co-per-ni-cus	Je-ru-ſa-lem	Tar-ta-ri-an
Co-rin-thi-an	Le-vi-ti-cus	The-o-do-lite
Cor-ne-li-us	Lieu-te-nan-cy	The-o-phi-lus
Dal-ma-ti-a	Ma-ho-me-tan	Ther-mo-me-ter
De-ca-po-lis	Mi-ran-do-la	Theſ-ſa-li-a
De-mo-cra-cy	Mol-da-vi-a	Ti-be-[illegible]
E-gyp-ti-an	Mont-go-me-ry	Ve-ne-ti-an
E-li-za-beth	Mont-pe-li-er	Ve-ſu-vi-us
E-pi-pha-ny	Mo-ra-vi-a	Vir-gi-ni-a
E-ſa-i-as	Mo-ſa-i-cal	Ut-tox-e-ter
Eu-ro-pe-an	Na-tha-ni-el	Weſt-pha-li-a
E-ze-ki-al	Ni-lo-me-ter	Xe-no-cra-tes
Ga-la-ti-a	North-al-ler-ton	Zo-rub-ba-bel
Ga-li-ci-a	Pa-la-ti-nate	Zi-do-ni-ans

LESSON CXLIX.

CONSIDER, oh Youth! when thou art arrived to Maturity, the remaining Part of thy Journey will ſoon be finiſhed. The Scene of Life is Half over, and the Meaſure of thy Days fills up apace.

Thou art ſtepping down the funeral Vault, and gradually advancing to the Borders of the Grave.

Think then with thyſelf what thou haſt to do; conſider the Time allotted for thy Work, and the Conſequences that may attend Delay.

LESSON CL.

Be therefore up and doing, apply thyſelf with Induſtry to thy calling.

Act with Integrity in all thy Dealings, nor blot thy Life with the Reproach of Injuſtice.

Let thy Recreations be few and innocent, debaſe not thyſelf in the Purſuit of ſenſual Pleaſures, nor make thyſelf on a Level with Beaſts that Periſh.

Avoid the Embraces of the Harlot, nor defile thyſelf with a Proſtitute.

For her Houſe inclineth unto Death, and her Paths lead unto Deſtruction.

Drown not thy Senſes in Wine, nor intoxicate thyſelf with the Ju[illegible] of Grape.

Squander not thy Money at a Gaming Table, nor hazard thy Fortune on a Card.

If Providence has bleſſed thee with more than ſufficient, relieve the Wants of the Indigent and Diſtreſs.

TABLE III.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the Third.

AB-er-con-way	Com-po-ſtel-la	Ne-he-mi-ah
A-bi-e-zer	Co-pen-ha-gen	Ni-co-de-mus
A-do-ni-jah	Dal-ma-nu-tha	O-ba-di-ah
A-na-bap-tiſt	E-le-a-zer	Phi-lipſ-nor-ton
A-na-ni-as	E-ze-ki-as	Sa-la-man-ca
Bar-ce-lo-na	Hal-le-lu-jah	Sa-ra-goſ-ſa
Be-el-ze-bub	Hen-ri-et-ta	Shep-ton-mal-let
Be-ne-dic-tine	He-ze-ki-ah	Sut-ton-cold-field
Be-ne-ven-to	I-ſa-bel-la	Tra-co-ni-tis
Cag-li-a-ri	Je-re-mi-ah	Wol-ver-hamp-ton
Ca-ro-li-na	Je-ro-bo-am	Wot-ton-baſ-ſet
Che-tel-hamp-ton	La-ze-ret-to	Ze-cha-ri-ah
Chip-ping-nor-ton	Ma-da-gaſ-car	Ze-de-ki-ah
Ci-ren-ce-ſter	Mar-ga-ri-ta	Ze-phe-ni-ah

TABLE I.

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables, accented on the Laſt but Two.

A-Dra-myt-ti-um	Deu-te-ro-no-my	Ge-o-gra-phi-cal
An-da-lu-ſi-a	Di-o-ny-ſi-us	He-li-o-po-lis
A-pol-lo-ni-a	E-nig-ma-ti-cal	Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
A-ri-ſto-cra-cy	E-qui-noc-ti-al	Hy-per-bo-li-cal
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	E-thi-o-pi-a	Li-thu-a-ni-a
Ca-ta-lo-ni-a	E-ty-mo-lo-gy	Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Che-dor-la-o-mer	E-van-ge-li-cal	Ma-ce-do-ni-a
Chri-ſti-a-ni-ty	Ge-ne-a-lo-gy	Ma-ha-la-le-el

Me-tro-po-li-tan
Ne-bu-za-ra-dan
O-ne-fi-pho-rus
Phi-la-del-phi-a
Phy-fi-og-no-my
Sa-mo-thra-ci-a

Words of Five and Six Syl...

A-BEL-miz-ra-im	Con-ftan-ti-no-p...	
A-do-ni-ze-beck	Ec-cle-fi-a-ftes	
A-do-ni-ze-deck	E-pa-phro-di-tus	Ne-ou-...
A-ha-fu-e-rus	E-pi-cu-re-an	Ne-bu-chad-rez-ze...
Al-mon-dib-la-tha-im	Ge-de-ro-tha-im	Prog-nof-ti-ca-tor
A-re-o-pa-gite	Hy-po-chon-dri-ac	Thef-fa-lo-ni-ca
A-ri-ma-the-a	La-o-di-ce-a	Tob-a-do-ni-jah
A-rif-to-bu-lus	Ma-gor-mif-fa-bib	The-o-lo-gi-cal-ly

Rules and Maxims of Moral Conduct, &c. which may be spoken by Boys, at Breaking-up.

LESSON CLI.

YOU docile Youths who Learning love
And would in various Arts improve,
And to be taught——to me repair:
These Precepts in your Mem'ry bear.
When Morning first unseals your Eyes,
And bids you to your Labours rise,
To God with pious Ardour pray,
That he would bless your following Day;
For all your Studies are but vain,
Which no celestial Blessing gain.
Then, wash'd, and decent in your Dress,
Let each in School assume his Place:
And while you at your Books remain,
Let awful Silence ever reign;
For Stillness, I have found by Use,
Will to your Progress much conduce.

ds fine,
ein:

d,
ceful Uſe
, and Birds produce;
ly ſtrive to gain a Hand
For Buſineſs, with a juſt Command.

LESSON CLIII.

When Figures exerciſe your Quill,
They aſk your Care, and all your Skill;
Your Fancy may in Writing guide,
But Reaſon here muſt be apply'd.
As you the learned Track purſue,
Freſh uſeful Scenes will crowd your View;
The Mathematics' ſpacious Field
Will grand and noble Proſpects yield;
Whether by Maps, o'er Seas you rove,
Or trace the ſtarry Globes above:
What rapt'rous Pleaſure will you find
When Demonſtration feaſts the Mind!

LESSON CLIV.

Let thoſe who for Inſtruction come,
To learn the Tongues of *Greece* and *Rome*,
Or *French* polite, that now is made
The general Speech in Courts and Trade;
Learn Grammar firſt, learn Grammar well,
If you would in the Tongues excel:
For none will a good Structure raiſe,
Except he this Foundation lays.
Then by Degrees you may rehearſe
Good Authors both in Proſe and Verſe;
Let *Tully's* moſt inſtructive Page,
For Senſe and Style, your Time engage;

While *Horace*, with ingenious Lines,
Your young improving Thoughts refines.
If Camps and War be your Delight,
Let *Cæsar* teach you how to write;
But if you softer Studies chuse,
And early court a tuneful Muse,
With *Ovid* witty Themes explore,
Or with majestic *Virgil* soar.

LESSON CLV.

Whene'er you are from School dismiss'd,
And have my Leave to play or rest,
(For he with Ease his Labour bears
Who mixes Pleasure with his Cares,)
Still let my Dictates have their Sway,
And even regulate your Play.
Such sportful Exercises chuse
As will the most to Health conduce;
At different Times, a different Game
Will your Regard and Fancy claim:
Tops, Suckers, Marbles, Hoops, and Ball,
By Turns, the younger People call;
While Boys of larger Size resort
To some more strong and manly Sport;
But see you give no Way to Rage,
Nor Money in your Play engage;
For sordid Thirst of Gain destroys
The Peace of mind——of Men and Boys.

LESSON CLVI.

Abominate the lying Tongue,
And never do your Fellow Wrong;
From Oaths and idle Talk refrain,
And old Wives' Fables, for they're vain
But if sometimes you be inclin'd
To give Refreshment to the Mind,
Historians, and poetic Lays,
At once will both instruct and please;
With English Writers we abound,
In which much useful Learning's found:
For moral Lessons finely said,
You may the Eight Spectators read:
In Blackmoore's chaste harmonious Lines,
Delightful Wit and Fancy shines;

And you may learn from humorous Gay,
What ſhort inſtructive Fables ſay;
But wanton Song, and wild Romance,
Be ever baniſh'd far from hence.

LESSON CLVII.

Soon as your Judgment waxes ſtrong,
And can diſtinguiſh Right and Wrong,
Think it no Taſk to read in Youth,
The Teſtaments of Sacred Truth;
With Diligence purſue them thro',
In every Language which you know;
By Day revolve them with Delight,
And meditate therein by Night.
When to your Meals the Call you hear,
At once without Delay appear;
At Table in Decorum ſit,
All prating is forbid at Meat;
In Food obſerve the golden Mean
And keep your Cloaths and Linen clean
And when you've eat what does ſuffice,
Thank Heav'n, and in good Order riſe.

LESSON CLVIII.

One Precept yet remains behind,
Which muſt be fix'd upon your Mind,
Of foolish Chat in Bed beware,
Be ſilent and be modeſt there;
Let no Diſturbance then be made,
Nor wand'ring rove from Bed to Bed:
But when your Head the Pillow bears
Apply to Him who always hears
The Breathings of a pious Breaſt,
And you may ſafely ſink to Reſt.

A Collection of Words nearly the ſame in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

Abel, a Man's Name	*Accidence*, a Book	*Achor*, a Valley
Able, powerful	*Accidents*, Chances	*Acre*, of Land
A Bell, of Metal	*Account*, Eſteem	*Acts*, Deeds
	Accompt, Reckoning	*Ate*, did eat

Hate, Diſlike
Ax, to hew with
Hacks, doth hack
Adds, doth add
Adze, a Cooper's ax
Advice, Counſel
Adviſe, to counſel
Ail, Sick
Ale, Malt Liquor
Hail, to ſalute
Hale, ſtrong
Air, we breathe
Heir, eldeſt Son
Hair, of the Head
Hare, an Animal
Are, they are
All, every one
Awl, to bore Holes
Hall, a large Room
Haul, to pull
Alehoof, an Herb
Aloof, at a Diſtance
Allay, to diminiſh
Alloy, of Metal
Alley, a narrow Paſſage
Ally, Confederate
Allow'd, granted
Aloud, with a Noiſe
Altar, for Sacrifice
Alter, to change
Halter, a Rope
Ant, a Piſmire
Aunt, Uncle's Wife
Haunt, to frequent
Aray, good Order
Array, to clothe
Arras, Hangings
Haraſs, to trouble
Aſcent, going up
Aſſent, Agreement
Aſſiſtance, Help
Aſſiſtants, Helpers
Augur, a Soothſayer
Auger, for Carpenters
Bacon, Hog's Fleſh
Baken, baked
Beacon, to give Notice
Beckon, to wink
Bail, a Surety
Bale, of Cloth
Bald, without Hair
Bawl'd, cry'd out
Ball, any round thing
Bawl, cry out
Barbara, a Woman's Name
Barbary, a Country
Barberry, a Fruit
Bark, of a Tree
Barque, a Ship
Beau, a Fop
Bow, to ſhoot with
Bo, a Word of Terror
Bear, to carry
Bare, naked
Baſs, a Part in Muſic
Baſe, mean
Baize, Cloth
Bays, Bay Tree
Be, are
Bee, with Honey
Beer, to drink
Bier, a Carriage for the Dead
Bean, a kind of Pulſe
Been, was at a Place
Beat, to ſtrike
Beet, an Herb
Bette, a Pint Flaſk of Wine
Betty, Elizabeth
Bel, an Idol
Bell, to ring,
Belle, a gay Lady
Berry, a ſmall Fruit
Bury, a Corpſe
Blew, did blow
Blue, a Colour
Board, a Plank
Bor'd, a Hole
Boar, a Beaſt
Boor, a Clown
Bore, make a Hole
Bolt, the Door
Boult, Meal
Bow, to bend
Bough, a Branch
Boy, a Lad
Buoy, to ſupport
Bread, to eat
Bred, brought up
Breeches, to wear
Breaches, broken Places
Bruit, a Report
Brute, a Beaſt
Burrow, an Hole in the Earth
Borough, a Corporation
Bold, daring
Bowl'd, did bowl
By, near
Buy, for Money
Bye, indirectly
Brews, he breweth
Bruiſe, to break
But, except
Butt, two Hogſheads
Caen, a City
Cain, Adam's Son
Cane, a Shrub
Calais, in France
Chalice, a Cup
Call, to name
Caul, a Membrane
Calendar, Almanac
Calender, to ſmooth
Can, to be able

Cann, to drink out of
Cannon, a great Gun
Canon, a Rule
Capital, chief
Capitol, a Temple
Canvas, coarſe Cloth
Canvaſs, to examine
Card, to play with
Chard, to dreſs Wool
Cart, a Carriage
Chart, a Map
Career, full Speed
Carrier, that carries
Cell, an Hut
Sell, to diſpoſe of
Cellar, under Ground
Seller, that ſelleth
Cenſer, for Incenſe
Cenſor, a Reformer
Cenſure, blame
Ceſſion, a reſigning
Seſſion, Aſſize
Centaury, an Herb
Century, 100 Years
Centry, a Guard
Chair, to ſit in
Chare, a Job of Work
Choler, Rage
Collar, for the Neck
Ceiling, of a Room
Sealing, ſetting a Seal
Cion, a young Sprig
Sion, a Mountain
Cittern, an Inſtrument
Citron, a Fruit
Chronical, inveterate
Chronicle, a Regiſter
Clark, a Sirname
Clerk, a Clergyman
Clauſe, of a Sentence
Claws, of a Bird
Climb, up in a Tree
Clime, in Geography
Cloſe, to ſhut up
Clothes, Garments
Coat, a Garment
Cote, a Cottage
Coarſe, not fine
Courſe, a Race
Corpſe, a dead body
Complement, the Remainder
Compliment, to ſpeak obligingly
Commit, to do
Comet, a blazing Star
Concert, of Muſic
Conſort, a Companion
Couſin, a Relation
Cozen, to cheat
Council, an Aſſembly
Counſel, Advice
Cruiſe, to ſail up and down
Crews, Ships' Companies
Currant, ſmall Fruit
Current, a Stream
Courier, a Meſſenger
Currier, a Dreſſer of Leather
Creek, of the Sea
Creak, to make a Noiſe
Crick, in the Neck
Crewel, Worſted
Cruel, inhuman
Cygnet, a young Swan
Signet, a Seal
Deign, to vouchſafe
Dane, of Denmark
Dam, to ſtop Water
Damn, to condemn
Dear, of great Value
Deer, in a Park
Dew, Moiſture
Due, owing
Decent, becoming
Deſcent, a going down
Diſſent, to diſagree
Deep, low in the Earth
Diep, a Town in France
Defer, to put off
Differ, to diſagree
Deference, Reſpect
Difference, Diſagreement
Dependance, truſt
Dependants, hangers on
Deter, to frighten
Debtor, that oweth
Devices, Invention
Deviſes, contrives
Devizes, a Town
Diſeaſe, Diſtemper
Deceaſe, Death
Do, to act
Doe, a She Deer
Dough, Paſte
Doer, Performer
Door, of an Houſe
Dollar, Dutch Coin
Dolor, Grief
Done, performed
Dun, a Colour
Dragon, a Serpent
Dragoon, a Soldier
Draught, of Drink
Drought, Dryneſs
Ear, to hear with
E'er, ever
Ere, before
Year, twelve Months
Early, betimes

Yearly, every Year
Earth, the Ground
Hearth, of the Chimney
Urn, Water Veſſel
Earn, to get by work
Yearn, to melt in Pity
Eaſt, Sun-riſing
Yeaſt, Barm
Eaſter, Chriſt's Reſurrection
Eſther, a Woman's Name
Eaten, ſwallowed
Eton, a Town
Emerge, to pop up
Immerge, to plunge or dip
Eminent, noted
Imminent, impending
Emit, to ſet forth
Emmet, an Ant
Enter ,to go in
Inter, to bury
Envoy, an Ambaſſador
Envy, Ill-will
Er, Judah's Son
Err, to miſtake
Ewe, a Female Sheep
Yew, Tree
You, yourſelf
Your, own
Ewer, a Baſon
Ewes, Sheep
Uſe, Cuſtom
Exerciſe, Employment
Exorciſe, to conjure
Extant, in being
Extent, Length

Eye, to ſee with
I, myſelf
Eyes, to ſee with
Ice, frozen Water
Fain, deſirous
Fane, a Weathercock
Feign, diſſemble
Faint, weary
Feint, Pretence
Fair, handſome
Fare, Food
Fat, Suet
Vat, a brewing Veſſel
Favor, Kindneſs
Fever, a Diſtemper
Feet, our Feet
Feat, Exploit
Fellon, Whitlow
Felon, a Criminal
Fello, of a Wheel
Fellow, a Perſon
File, of Steel
Foil, to overcome
Vile, baſe, mean
Fillip, a Toſs with the Finger
Philip, a Man's Name
Fir, Deal Tree
Fur, of a Skin
Flea, an Inſect
Flee, to fly
Flay, the Skin off
Flew, did fly
Flue, Rabbit's Down
Flour, for Bread
Floor, to tread upon
Flower, of the Field
Follow, to come after
Fallow, Ground untilled
Forth, Abroad
Fourth, in Number

Fold, a Place for Sheep
Foul'd, made dirty
Frays, Quarrels
Phraſe, a Sentence
Frances, a Woman's Name
Francis, a Man's Name
Freeze, to congeal
Frieze, a Sort of Cloth
Gall, bitter
Gaul, a Frenchman
Gallon, four Quarts
Galloon, narrow Ribbon
Garden, of Flowers
Guardian, Overſeer
Geſture, Action
Jeſter, a Joker
Gilt, with Gold
Guilt, Sin
Glutinous, ſticky
Gluttonous, greedy
Gnat, a Fly
Nat, Nathaniel
Grain, Corn
Grane, an Iſland
Grate, for Coals
Great, large
Grater, for Nutmeg
Greater, larger
Greaves, Leg Armour
Grieves, he laments
Groan, hard Sigh
Grown, increaſed
Groat, Four Pence
Grot, a Cave
Gueſs, to think
Gueſt, a Viſitor
Hallow, to conſecrate

Hollow, empty
Harſh, ſevere
Haſh, minc'd Meat
Hart, Deer;
Heart, the Seat of Life
Art, of doing
Haven, an Harbour
Heaven, God's Throne
Hauk, or Spit
Hawk, a Bird
Heal, to cure
Heel, of a Shoe
He'll, he will
Helm, a Rudder
Elm, a Tree
Hear, hearken
Here, in this Place
Heard, did hear
Herd, of Cattle
Hew, to cut
Hue, Colour
Hugh, a Man's Name
Hie, to haſte
High, lofty
Hoy, a ſmall Veſſel
Higher, more high
Hire, Wages
Ire, great Anger
Him, that Man
Hymn, a godly Song
His, his own
Hiſs, to deride
Hoar, frozen Dew
Whore, a lewd Woman
Hole, a Cavity
Whole, not broken
Holm, a kind of Oak
Home, Dwelling
Whom, from who
Hoop, for a Tub
Whoop, to halloo
Hoſt, a great Number
Oaſt, to dry Hops on
Hour, of the Day
Our, our own
Hungary, a Country
Hungry wanting Food
Idle, lazy
Idol, an Image
Idyl, an Eclogue
I'll, I will
Ile, of a Church
Iſle, an Iſland
Oil, of Olives
Employ, to work
Imply, to ſignify
Impoſtor, a Cheat
Impoſture, Deceit
In, within
Inn, a Public Houſe
Incite, to ſtir up
Inſight, Knowledge
Indite, to compare
Indict, to impeach
Ingenious, of good Parts
Ingenuous, candid, free
Innocence, harmleſs
Innocents, Babes
Intenſe, exceſſive
Intents, Purpoſes
Kill, Murder
Kiln, to dry Malt
Kis, (or *Cis*) Saul's Father
Kiſs, with the Lips
Knave, a Rogue
Nave, of a Wheel
Knead, to work Dough
Need, want
Knell, Paſſing Bell
Nell, Eleanor
Knew, did know
New, not worn
Knight, a Title of Honour
Night, Darkneſs
Knit, knitting Stockings
Nit, a ſmall Louſe
Key, for a Lock
Quay, by the Water-ſide
Knot, to untie
Not, denying
Know, to underſtand
No, nay
Lade, with a Diſh
Laid, placed
Latin, a Language
Latten, Braſs
Lattice, a Window
Lettice, a Woman's Name
Lettuce, a Sallad
Leak, to run out
Leek, a Kind of Onion
Leaſe, a Demiſe
Leaſh, Three
Lead, Metal
Led, conducted
Leaper, a Jumper
Leper, one leprous
Leaſt, ſmalleſt
Leſt, for Fear
Leſſen, to make leſs
Leſſon, in reading
Leſſer, ſmaller
Leeſor, that grants a Leaſe
Liar, a falſe Story-teller
Lier, in wait
Lyre, Harp

Lies, Untruths
Lice, Vermin
Limb, a Leg or Arm
Limn, to paint
Limber, pliant
Limner, Painter
Line, length
Loin, of Veal
Lo, behold
Low, mean, humble
Loath, unwilling
Lothe, diſlike
Looſe, ſlack
Loſe, not win
Lore, learning
Lower, more low
Made, finiſhed
Maid, a Virgin
Main, Chief
Mane, of a Horſe
Male, he or him
Mail, Armour
Mall, a wooden Hammer
Maul, to beat
Mole, a little Animal
Manner, Cuſtom
Manor, a Lordſhip
Mare, a She-horſe
Mayor, of a Town
Marſh, watery Ground
Maſh, to Mince
Marſhal, Head General
Martial, warlike
Marten, a Bird
Martin, a Man's Name
Mary, a Woman's Name
Marry, to wed
Mead, Meadow
Mede, a Native of Media
Meed, a Reward
Mean, low
Mien, Behaviour
Meat, Fleſh
Meet, fit
Mete, Meaſure
Medal, a Coin
Meddle, to interfere
Medlar, a Fruit
Meddler, a Buſy Body
Meſſage, Errand
Meſſuage, a Houſe
Metal, Gold, &c.
Mettle, Vigour
Mews, as a Cat
Muſe, to think
Might, Power
Mite, an Inſect
Mighty, powerful
Mity, full of Mites
Moiety, Half
Mile, Eight Furlongs
Moil, Labour
Moan, Lamentation
Mown, cut down
Moat, a Ditch
Mote, in the Eye
Moor, a Fen or Marſh
More, in Quantity
Mower, that mows
Morning, before Noon
Mourning, lamenting
Mortar, to pound in
Morter, made of Lime
Muſcle, a Shell Fiſh
Muzzle, to tie the Mouth
Muſlin, fine Linen
Muzzling, tying the Mouth
Naught, bad
Nought, nothing
Nay, denying
Neigh, as an Horſe
Near, nigh
Ne'er, never
Neither, of the two
Nether, lower
None, not any
Nun, a religious Maid
Nooſe, a Knot
News, Tidings
Oar, to row with
O'er, over
Ore, uncaſt Metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a Diſtance
Oaf, a Fool
Oh, alas
Owe, indebted
Old, aged
Hold, to keep
One, in Number
Won, did win
Own, acknowledge
Order, Rank
Ordure, Filth
Our, of us
Hour, Sixty Minutes
Pail, of Water
Pale, Colour
Pain, Torment
Pane, of Glaſs
Pair, Two
Pare, to cut
Pear, a Fruit
Palate, of the Mouth
Pallette, a Painter's Board

Pallet, a little Bed
Pall, a Funeral-cloth
Paul, a Man's Name
Poll, Mary
Parcel, a Bundle
Partial, biaſſed
Parſon, a Prieſt
Perſon, he or ſhe
Paſchal, of Eaſter
Paſquil, an Italian Lampoon
Paſtor, a Miniſter
Paſture, grazing Land
Patience, Mildneſs
Patients, ſick People
Patron, Protector
Pattern, Copy
Pauſe, a Stop
Paws, of a Bear
Peace, Quietneſs
Peas, Pulſe
Piece, a Part
Peal, in ringing
Peel, to ſtrip off
Peer, a Nobleman
Pier, of a Bridge
Peter, a Man's Name
Petre, Salt-petre
Pick, to chuſe
Pique, a Grudge
Pies, Paſtry
Poiſe, to Balance
Pilate, a Judge
Pilot, a Guide at Sea
Pillar, a round Column
Pillow, to lay the Head on
Pint, Half a Quart
Point, the ſharp End
Piſtol, a ſmall Gun
Piſtole, a Spaniſh Coin
Place, to ſet in
Plaice, a Fiſh
Plait, a Fold
Plate, Silver
Pleaſe, to ſatisfy
Pleas, Excuſes
Poeſy, Poetry
Poſy, a Noſegay
Pole, a long Stick
Poll, a Liſt of Votes
Poor, needy
Pore, to look cloſe
Poplar, a Tree
Popular, much liked
Pour, as Water
Power, Might
Practice, Exerciſe
Practiſe, to ſtudy
Praiſe, Commendation
Prays, intreateth
Pray, to beſeech
Prey, a Booty
Precedent, an Example
Preſident, Governor
Preſence, comely
Preſents, Gifts
Principal, Chief
Principle, firſt Cauſe
Profit, Gain
Prophet, a Foreteller
Prophecy, foretelling
Propheſy, to foretell
Proud, haughty
Prude, a preciſe Woman
Quarry, a Stone Pit
Query, a Queſtion
Quaver, to ſhake a Note
Quiver, for Arrows
Quean, a Harlot or Slut
Queen, the King's Wife
Race, running
Raze, demoliſh
Radiſh, a Garden Root
Reddiſh, Colour
Rain, Water
Reign, to Rule
Rein, of a Bridle
Wren, a ſmall Bird
Recompence, a Compenſation
Recompenſe, to repay
Raiſe, to lift up
Rays, Beams of Light
Raiſin, dried Grape
Reaſon, Argument
Rare, Choice
Rear, to erect
Read, to read
Reed, a Ruſh
Red, a Colour
Read, did read
Regimen, Diet
Regiment, of Soldiers
Relic, Remainder
Relict, a Widow
Reſt, Eaſe
Wreſt, to force
Rheum, Spittle
Rome, in Italy
Rhyme, Verſe
Rime, Froſt
Rice, Indian Corn
Riſe, Advancement
Rie, Corn
Rye, a Town's Name
Wry, crooked
Rigger, one who rigs
Rigor, Severity
Ring, a Circle
Wring, to twiſt

Right, juſt, true
Rite, Ceremony
Wright, a Sir-name
Write, to write a Letter
Rhodes, an Iſland
Roads, Highways
Rode, did ride
Road, Highway
Row'd, did row
Roe, Deer
Row, rank
Rote, by Heart
Wrote, did write
Ruff, a Neckcloth
Roof, Top of a Houſe
Rough, uneven
Rung, did wring
Wrung, twiſted
Sail, of a Ship
Sale, ſelling
Salary, Wages
Celery, an Herb
Sage, wiſe
Sedge, Shear Graſs
Saver, that ſaves
Saviour, Jeſus Chriſt
Savor, Taſte
Scent, a Smell,
Sent, ordered away
Senſe, Underſtanding
Since, afterwards
Say, ſpeak
Sea, Ocean
See, behold
Scene, of a Stage
Seen, beheld
Seal, an Impreſſion
Zeal, ardent affection
Seam, joining
Seem, to pretend
Seas, the Waters
Sees, doth ſee
Seize, to lay hold of
Seaſon, proper Time
Seizing, taking Poſſeſſion
Sect, Part of Religion
Sex, Male and Female
Seignior, Grand Turk
Senior, elder
Sew, with a Needle
Sue, to intreat
Shear, to clip
Sheer, to cut off
Shire, a County
Sheep, Mutton
Ship, that ſails
Shew, make appear
Shoe, for the Foot
Shoar, a Prop
Shore, the Sea Coaſt
Shower, haſty Rain
Shone, did ſhine
Shown, made appear
Sine, a Line
Sign, a Token
Sink, a Kennel
Cinque, Five
Sleight, Dexterity
Slight, to deſpiſe
Sloe, a wild Plum
Slough, a miry Place
Slow, not ſwift
So, thus
Sow, the Land
Sole, of the Foot
Soul, a Spirit
Soar, to mount upwards
Sore, an Ulcer
Sower, that ſows
Some, Part
Sum, the Whole
Son, Male Child
Sun, Fountain of Light
Soon, quickly
Swoon, to faint
Stair, ſtep
Stare, to look earneſtly
Starling, a Bird
Sterling, Eng. Money
Stains, Spots
Staines, Name of a Place
Stead, in Place
Steed, a Horſe
Steal, pilfer
Steel, hardened Iron
Straight, direct
Strait, narrow
Succour, Help
Sucker, a Twig
Sute, to fit
Suit, at Law
Suitor, a Petitioner
Suture, a Seam
Surplice, a White Robe
Surplus, over and above
Subtle, Weight
Subtil, cunning
Tacks, ſmall Nails
Tax, a Rate
Tail, the End
Tale, a Story
Talents, good Parts
Talons, Claws
Tame, gentle
Thame, a Town's Name
Tares, in Wheat
Tears, from the Eyes
Team, of Horſes
Teem, with Child
Tenor, Intent
Tenure, Occupation
Than, in Compariſon

Then, that Time
The, an Article
Thee, thou
Their, belonging to them
There, that Place
Threw, did throw
Through, quite through
Throne, a Seat of State
Thrown, cast
Thyme, an Herb
Time, Leisure
Tide, Flux of the Sea
Tied, made fast
Tie, to fasten
Toy, a Play-thing
Ties, doth tie
Toise, a Fathom
Tile, covering of a House
Toil, Labour
Tickle, to please
Tittle, Point
To, unto
Toe, of the Foot
Tow, Hemp or Flax
Too, too much
Two, a Couple
Told, reported
Toll'd, as a Bell
Tongs, for a Fire
Tongues, Language

Tour, a Journey
Tower, a lofty Building
Treaties, Conventions
Treatise, Discourse
Vale, a Valley
Veil, a covering
Veal, Calf's Flesh
Vain, foolish
Vane, a Weather-cock
Vein, a Blood-vessel
Valley, a Dale
Value, worthy
Vial, a small Bottle
Viol, a Fiddle
Vice, Wickedness
Voice, Sound
Vice, a Screw
Undo, to take to Pieces
Undue, not due
Wade, in the Water
Weigh'd, in the Scales
Wain, a Cart or Waggon
Wane, to decrease
Wait, to tarry
Weight, for Scales
Wet, watery
Whet, to sharpen
Wheal, a Mark
Whale, a Fish
Wheel, of a Cart

Ware, Merchandize
Wear, to put on
Were, was
Where, at what Place
Way, Road
Weigh, counterpoise
Wey, forty Bushels
Whey, of Milk
Week, Seven Days
Weak, faint
Weal, good
Weather, Disposition of the Air
Whether, which
Wither, to decay
Which, this or that
Witch, a Sorceress
Vile, base
Wile, a Trick
While, in the mean Time
Whist, a Game
Wist, knew
White, a Colour
Wight, an Island
Who, which Person
Woe, or *Wo*, Sorrow
Ho! a sudden Exclamation
Wood, Timber
Wou'd, was willing
Won, did win
One, in Number
Yarn, Spun Wool
Yearn, to grieve

DIRECTIONS FOR AN

AGREEABLE BEHAVIOUR, AND POLITE ADDRESS, &c. &c.

Good Breeding and Politeness.

1. GOOD Breeding supports the Decency of Conversation: Candour and Frankness of Mind preserve its Freedom, while Wit and Humor give it Spirit and Variety.

2. But to make the Harmony complete, the whole muſt be founded on the Ground-work of Virtue and ſound Senſe.

3. Good Breeding and Politeneſs are falſely called the ſame: but the Qualities are very different.

4. Politeneſs is the Influence of natural Refinement; Good Breeding the Form of Artificial Civility. The laſt but reſtrains us from giving Offence; the firſt impowers us to give and receive Pleaſure.

5. Politeneſs is the happy Mixture of Greatneſs with Benignity: 'Tis the Sun-ſhine from the Soul on our Words, and on our Actions.

6. Good Breeding is moſtly a Surface without Depth, and like the Painter's gay Colours on dark Primings, ſpreads a Gloſs over the Outſide even of Vices and Mean-ſpiritedneſs.

7. But Politeneſs, like Cryſtal, is tranſparent as well as ſhining; and always appears lovelier the ſtronger Light it is placed in.

Of knowing your Condition.

1. The Firſt Rule of Wiſdom is to know yourſelf; and in order to this, you are to conſider your Station and Rank.

2. You owe every Thing to your Parents; and therefore you owe your firſt Station in Life to them. Reverence them for that Reaſon, and according to their Condition underſtand your own.

3. You are placed above vulgar Children (who run wild about the Streets) by being brought up at School; therefore you are to love School, and reſpect your Teachers.

4. Be not proud becauſe you are above the Vulgar, for there are others above you.

5. Behave to thoſe above you with Humility void of Meanneſs: and to thoſe beneath you with Gentleneſs but not Familiarity.

6. Nothing is ſo much eſteemed and loved as a well-bred Child.

7. Obey your Parents, for they are the Authors of your Being.

8. Be ſubmiſſive to your Maſters and Governeſſes, becauſe your Parents put you under their Care.

9. Be reſpectful to your Teachers, and never ſlight any Thing they ſay.

Of Behaviour to Superiors.

1. Always regard, without frowning, what is ſpoken to you, and be ready with a modeſt Reply.

2. Never ſlight what they adviſe you, but ſhew by your Actions that you mind and obſerve it.

3. Let your Eyes and your Looks agree with your Words, and ſhew your Reſpect is real and ſincere.

4. Be always pliable and obliging; for Obſtinacy is a Fault of vulgar Children, and ariſes from their not having your Advantages of Birth and Education.

5. Shun Pride and Preſumption, for they are Marks of Wickedneſs and Folly.

Of Behaviour to your Equals.

1. Love all your Equals, and they will love you.

2. Be good-humoured to them, and they will be kind to you.

3. Always ſpeak to them with Reſpect, that they may treat you with Reſpect again.

4. If any of them are croſs, be you civil nevertheleſs. His churliſhneſs will diſgrace him, while your Good-nature will gain you Honor and Eſteem.

5. Be gentle in all your Words, and every one will deſire to keep you Company.

6. Be always ready to do all good-natured Things, and every one will be ready to oblige you.

7. By this Behaviour you will obtain the Eſteem of your Parents, and will be the Favourite of your Teachers; and they will bid others to take example by you; which will gain to you both Honor and Reſpect from all your School-fellows.

Of Behaviour to your Inferiors.

1. The Goodneſs of your Parents places you above theſe; therefore be not proud of it, for it is not your own doing.

2. Avoid Familiarity, yet be courteous in all you ſay to them.

3. Never ſcorn Perſons that are beneath you, for that ſets you even below them.

4. Affable Behaviour makes them reſpect you; and that is what you ſhould aim at.

5. Inſolent and haughty Words make them deride you; and then others will do the ſame.

6. A ſcornful Tongue always makes a Perſon hated: You would wiſh to be loved, therefore follow theſe Rules in all your Words and Actions.

Of Behaviour at School.

1. Behave to your Teachers with Humility, and to your School-Fellows with Refpect.

2. Do not run into the School, but advance decently to the Door.

3. When you enter (take your Hat off) make your Bow, or Courtefy, and walk ftraight to your Seat.

4. Never talk in the School, for it interrupts yourfelf and others.

5. If a Stranger comes in, rife and bow, or courtefy as he paffes by you; then fit down and keep your Eyes upon your Book, not regarding that any are prefent.

6. If you have any Thing to fay to the Mafter, wait till he is at Leifure, and then fpeak with Modefty and Plainnefs.

7. Obferve nothing at School but your Book, and never neglect that.

8. Never quarrel in School, for it fhews Idlenefs, and a bad Temper.

9. When the Mafter fpeaks to you, rife up to hear him, and look him in the Face as he fpeaks, with Modefty and Attention.

10. Begin not to anfwer before he has done fpeaking; then bow to him refpectfully, and anfwer him with Humility.

11. If you have occafion to complain of a School-fellow, firft fpeak to him foftly, and defire him to defift.

12. If he will not, then rife up and wait an Opportunity; and when the Mafter or Ufher's Eye is upon you, bow and fay foftly, and in a few Words, what your Complaint is.

13. Never fpeak loud in School; and anfwer a Queftion moderately: repeat your Leffon diftinctly.

14. When a Stranger is in the School, do not ftare at him.

15. If he fpeaks to the Mafter, or Ufher, Governefs or Teacher, do not liften to it, for it is Ill-manners, and fhews you neglect your own Bufinefs to mind others.

16. If he fpeaks to you, rife and hear him.

17. When he has done fpeaking, bow and make a fhort and modeft Anfwer, and let your Looks and Gefture fhew Refpect.

18. When the School Hours are over, go out as you came in, quietly, foftly, and decently.

19. Never run nor crowd to get at the Door, for it will be free for you in a few Minutes waiting.

20. When you are out of School, go Home without Noife.

and without Delay: do not run, nor do not loiter; but do this, as all Things else, with Discretion.

21. Do not speak at Home, or elsewhere, of what has been done in School; for nothing that passes therein should be told out: But make yourself perfect in your Task that is set you.

Of Behaviour at Church.

1. As you have been respectful at School, be reverend in the Church; for it is before the Almighty you there stand.

2. Observe Decency in approaching; do not run, but walk discreetly.

3. When you enter the Door, take off your Hat, and look up seriously and devoutly towards Heaven, remembering where you are.

4. As you go to your Pew, cast not your Eyes on any one, but walk slowly and soberly to it.

5. When you have entered the Pew, fall upon your Knees, and, covering your Face, repeat softly these Words.

Let the Words of my Mouth, and the Meditation of my Heart be now and ever acceptable in thy Sight, O Lord, my Strength and my Redeemer.

6. Having said this, rise, bow to those to whom you owe Respect, the Master, Usher, or Teacher; as also to Parents, Relations, Guardians, and those who are near you; then sit quietly in your Place, and wait the Service.

7. Set yourself where your Parents, Guardians, or Masters direct; and never remove from that Place till the Service be over.

8. Observe when others rise, and when they kneel, also when they sit down; do the like at the same Time and no other.

9. Do not try to repeat the Service, unless you are perfect in the Words, nor to read the Psalms, unless you can do it well; then read softly, and repeat after the Clergyman in the same decent, soft, and sober Manner.

10. Never read aloud with the Clergyman, nor repeat Words loudly after him. Some grown Persons do this, but it disturbs others who sit near them.

11. Never speak to any one during the Time of Prayers or Preaching. Observe what is said by the Clergyman, and regard nothing beside.

12. Do not look at any particular Person during the Time of Service, but keep your Eyes modestly fixed upon the Minister.

13. Go many Times to Church before you let your Voice be heard there. Firſt learn the Form of Devotion, and the Meaning of it, and when you underſtand it, join in it.

14. Remember the Text, and liſten carefully to the Sermon; you are not required to get by Heart the whole of it; but it will be a great Credit to remember the Subſtance of it.

15. When Church is over, cover your Face again, and repeat devoutly to yourſelf this ſhort Prayer.

Grant, O Lord, that the Words we have heard this Day with our outward Ears, may be ſo inwardly grafted in our Hearts, that we may finally bring forth in us the Fruits of good Living to thy Honour and Glory.

16. Having ſaid this, riſe, and bow to thoſe you bowed to at coming in.

17. Remain in your Place while others go out, that you may not crowd or hurry.

18. When the Way is free, walk out ſoftly and diſcreetly; and return in the ſame decent Manner to your Home: you will thus get the Love of your Parents, Teachers, and Relations, and the good Word of all who know you.

Of Behaviour at Home to your Parents.

1. Having come ſoftly up to the Door, and knocked at it once, and not too loud, as ſoon as it is opened go in.

2. Take off your Hat as ſoon as you are entered, and don't touch it again till you are going out.

3. As ſoon as you come into the Room to your Parents and Relations, bow, and ſtand near the Door till you are told where to ſit.

4. When any one calls to you, go up to him without running; when you are come near him, ſtand ſtill, and fixing your Eyes modeſtly on his Face, wait till he is pleaſed to ſpeak to you.

5. Never ſit down till you are deſired; and then not till you have bowed, and anſwered what was aſked of you.

6. Be careful how you ſpeak to thoſe who have not ſpoken to you.

7. Never ſpeak to any one while he is talking with another nor while he is reading, nor when he is buſy.

8. Wait till he is at leiſure, ſtand up, that he may ſee you want to ſpeak.

9. When his Eyes are upon you, walk ſoftly to him, and ſpeak ſo gently, that others may not hear.

10. Begin what you would ſay with, Sir, or Madam; and when you have ſpoken, wait patiently for an Anſwer.

11. Before you ſpeak, make a Bow, or Courteſy, and when you have received your Anſwer, make another, but with Diſcretion.

12. You may be ſure whatever your Parents order you to do is right, therefore do it with a good Will and Readineſs.

13. Nothing becomes a Child ſo much as Obedience to Parents, or Governors, therefore never refuſe to do what they order.

14. When in the Room with your Parents or Relations, never ſlip out privately, for that is mean and unhandſome.

15. If you are deſirous to go out, aſk Leave, as you have been directed, and if it be proper you will not be denied.

16. If Strangers come in, riſe, and when your Parents have paid their Compliments, do you bow or courteſy to them.

17. When you have bowed, continue ſtanding. If your Parents order you to ſit down again, do ſo; if not, make a Bow, and go decently out of the Room.

18. When you are going to School again, Bow, and take your Leave.

Of Behaviour to the Family.

1. If you have Siſters or Brothers, it is your Duty to love them, they will love you for it, and it will be pleaſing to your Parents and Pleaſure to yourſelves.

2. Be ready to give them any Thing (that is in your Power) they like, and they will give you what you deſire.

3. If you think they are croſs to you, be ſilent and gentle; and if that does not make them kind, complain to your Father, Mother, or Relations.

4. Never revenge yourſelf, for that is wicked; your Relations will always take your Part, when you behave with Quietneſs.

5. Never quarrel with your Brothers and Siſters.

6. Be courteous to the Servants, becauſe they are your Inferiors; but, for the ſame Reaſon, never be familiar with them.

7. Never ſpeak haughtily to them, for that does not become a Superior.

8. Never tyrannize over them, for not you, but your Parents are their Maſters.

9. Deſire them, with Civility, to do what you would have, and

if they are good, and what you aſk is proper, they will always do it.

10. If they refuſe, do not diſpute with them, but tell it to your Parents; if you are in the Right, they will chide them, and make them to obſerve you at other Times.

11. But do not be too fond of making Complaints: for then neither your Parents nor the Servants will regard you.

12. If your Superiors chide you, bear it with Temper and Humility. If you reply, let it be to ſay you are ſenſible of your Faults, and will not do the like again.

13. An undutiful Anſwer would bring Puniſhment and Diſgrace; but an obedient and reſpectful one will occaſion Forgiveneſs and Praiſe.

14. Whatever they order you to do, be ready in complying.

15. If they prevent you from doing what you deſire, know it is for your own good to be hindered; then do not murmur or repine.

16. If they correct you, bear it with Meekneſs; they love you, and will not do it but for your Faults.

Of Behaviour at Meals.

1. Nothing ſhews the Difference between a young Gentleman and a vulgar Boy ſo much as the Behaviour in eating.

2. Know the Time of Dinner, and be ready a Quarter of an Hour before.

3. Never come to Table hot, nor in a Hurry.

4. Be in the Room dreſſed, and ready before the Company come in.

5. Advance to the Table when Grace is to be ſaid, and go to the lower End.

6. Obſerve where the Miſtreſs of the Houſe ſits; the Place directly oppoſite her is the lower End of the Table.

If you are deſired to ſay Grace before Meat, repeat the following Lines, viz.

" *Sanctify, we beſeech Thee, O Lord, theſe Creatures to our Uſe, and ourſelves to thy Service, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen.*"

7. Stand till every one is ſeated, and then ſit in the Place appointed for you.

8. Do not immediately call to the Servants, for they know their Duty, and others muſt be ſerved before you.

9. Sit patiently till the Company are helped, and you will not be forgotten.

10. Never attempt to help yourſelf to any Thing.

11. Do not aſk till you ſee the Company are all helped; then, if it happens you have been forgot, you will be ſerved.

12. Whatever is given you, be ſatisfied it is good, and deſire no other.

13. Eat it decently, and take great Care to be cleanly.

14. Never ſpeak when you are eating.

15. If you want any Thing of the Servant, wait till he is at Leiſure; never call when he is waiting on ſome other Perſon.

16. Eat with Knife and Fork, and never touch your Meat with your Fingers.

17. Never eat large Mouthfuls, nor greedily.

18. Never deſire more after your Parents tell you, you have enough.

19. Never loiter over your Victuals, nor keep your Plate when others have done.

20. Eat ſilently and decently, not making a Noiſe with your Lips, or Mouth, as ſome vulgar Boys do.

21. Let your Eye be upon your Plate, not upon the Diſhes nor the Company.

22. Wipe your Mouth often, that it be not greaſy; and lay your Knife and Fork upon your Plate, that you do not ſoil the Cloth.

23. Cut your Bread, or break it, for it is vulgar to bite or gnaw it; keep it on the left Hand Side of your Plate.

24. Take Salt with the Salt-Spoon, or elſe with a clean Knife, not with that you are eating with, for that will foul the reſt.

25. Sit upright upon your Chair, and never loiter in it, nor lean upon the Table.

26. Do not laugh at Table, much leſs, ſneeze, cough, or yawn; but if you cannot avoid it, hold up the Napkin or your Handkerchief before your Face, and turn aſide from the Table.

27. If what is given you be too hot, wait patiently for its cooling, that you may eat it with Decency.

28. Pick Bones clean, and leave them on your Plate; they muſt not be thrown down, nor given to Dogs in the Room.

29. In eating Fruit, do not ſwallow the Stones, but lay them and the ſtalks on one Side of your Plate, laying one of the Leaves that came with the Fruit over them.

30. When you drink bow to ſome one of the Company, and ſay Sir, or Madam.

31. Stoop a little to your Plate as you take each Mouthful; it prevents greaſing yourſelf or the Cloth.

32. Never regard what another has on his Plate; it looks as if you wanted it.

33. Do not fix your Eyes upon thoſe who are eating; it is unmannerly.

34. Before you drink, entirely empty your Mouth, and do the ſame before you ſpeak.

35. Always wipe your Mouth as ſoon as you have drank.

36. Chew your Meat well before you ſwallow it.

37. Let one Mouthful be ſwallowed before you take up another.

38. If a Bone hurts your Mouth, or any Thing ſticks in your Teeth, hold up your Napkin or Handkerchief with your left Hand, while you take it away with the other.

39. As you have dined with Cleanlineſs, get up with Decency; and if you ſaid the Grace before Meat, you muſt now ſay the Grace after Meat, as in the following Lines, viz.

" *God's Holy Name be bleſſed and praiſed for this preſent Refreſhment; and for all his Mercies from Time to Time beſtowed upon us, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen.*"

40. When you have got from your Seat make a Bow, and go to the Servant, who will lead you out of the Room, unleſs it is the Pleaſure of your Parents you ſhould ſtay longer.

Of Behaviour in Company.

1. Sit in a genteel and eaſy Poſture; do not ſtretch out your Legs nor loll; put one Hand in the Boſom of your Waiſtcoat, and let the other fall eaſily upon your Knee.

2. Do not talk unleſs others ſpeak to you; then anſwer in a few Words and modeſtly.

3. When others are ſpeaking, be attentive to what they ſay, keep it in your Mind, but make no Anſwer; and when Company is gone, you may ſpeak your Opinion to your Parents.

4. Never ſing or whiſtle in Company; theſe are idle Tricks of vulgar Children.

5. Make no wanton Motion; and if you have Occaſion to laugh, turn from the Company.

6. Never yawn in Company; for it looks as if you were tired of being with them.

7. If you cannot conquer it, turn aſide, and hide it as much as poſſible.

8. Never bite your Nails.

9. Study your Exerciſe, when alone, and never read or look upon a Book in Company, unleſs you are deſired.

10. If a Letter ſhould be ſent to you, and requires to be read while you are in Company, bow, and ſay, Gentlemen, or, Ladies, I beg your Pardon a few Moments; then read it.

11. Never look into Papers which lie about, nor fix your Eyes upon another who is reading.

12. Never laugh at what the Company does not know, for it will ſeem as if you laughed at them.

13. Appear always eaſy and pleaſed when you are in Company; and in Return you'll be amply rewarded, by the Company being pleaſed with you.

SPELLING EXERCISE.

ABacus
aba'iſance
aba'ſhment
ab'bacy
abbre'viate
a'bbrevia'tion
ab'dica'tion
abhor'rence
Abi'athar
abje'ction
Abie'zer
A''bigail
Abiſha'i
a'bjura'tion
ablu'tion
a'bolition
a'bo''minate
a'bo''mination
a'borigi'nes
abo'rtive
A'braham
abridge'ment
abrega'tion
Ab'ſalom
ab'ſceſs
ab'ſcond
abſo'lution
abſte'mious
abſte'rgent
abſu'rdity
aby'ſs
a'cade'mical
A''cademi'cian
arca'dian
acce'de
acce'leration
acce'ptance
a'ccepta'tion
acce'ſſion
a'ccide'ntal
accli'vity
accou'ntable
accou'trement
accu'lative
a'ce
ace'phali
achebone
a'cid
ackno'wledge
acquai'ntance
ac'quieſ'ce
acquiſi'tion
a'cre
a''crimoni'ous
acti'vity
Ada'gio
a'damantine
adder's-tongue
addi'ti'onal
a''dequate
adhe'ſion
adjou'rnment
adjura'tion
adme'a'ſurement
a'dminiſtra'tion
a'dminiſtra'trix
admiſſi'on
admoni'tion
a'dole'ſcence
A'grippa
a'guiſh
A'haziah
Abi'mileck
a'id
a'id-de-camp
a'ilment
ala'crity
St. A'lbans
Albumaza'r
A'lborough
alle'giance
alle'gorical
allelu'jah
allevia'tion
A'll-hallows
allo'wance
a'lphabe'tical
a'lterca'tion
a'manue'nſis
a''maranthus

ama'zingly
ambi'tious
am'bro'sia
a'mputa'tion
a'naba'ptist
a''nalo'gous
analy'tical
A'nanias
a''narchy
a''nathe''matize
ana'tomist
a'nchorage
a'ncients
ange'lical
a'nglicism
a'nimadve'rsion
a'nimo'sity
a'niseed
an'nihila'tion
a'nniversary
anno'yance
a'nunciation
ano'nymous
A'nselm
anta'gonist
anta'rctic
antece'dence
antedilu''vian
a'nthropo''phage
antichri'stian
antimo'narchical
antino'mians
a'ntiqua'rian
anti'que
antithe'sis
antitri'nita'rians
a'ntitype
a'ntivene'real
a''phorism
apo''cryphal
apo''logize
apople'ctic
apo'thecary
a'par'ition
a'ppurtenance
a'ppraisement
a'ppropriation
a'quavitæ
A'rabian
archde'aconry
Ar'chime'des
ar'chite'cture
argu'menta'tive
a'risto'cra'tical
arithme''ti'cian
a'romatic
arra'ignment
arreara'ge
a'rrogance
a'rticula'tion
a'rtificer
asce'ndency
Ash-We'dnesday
a'spe'rity
assai'lant
assassina'tion
assi'duous
a'ssigne'e
asso'cia'tion
a'ssumption
a'sterisk
a'sterism
a'strolo'gical
a''sylum
a'theism
a'thwa'rt
a'tmosphere
attri'butes
A'udley-e'nd
auspi'cious
auste'rity
Autu'mnal
auxi'liary
a'xle'tree
Ax'minster
A''zariah
Bab'oon
ba'cchana'lian
Ba'cchus
ba'gnio
ballustra'de
balsa'mic
ba'nkruptcy
Ba'nstead
Bar'bican
baro'meter
bastina'do
ba'the
Be'hemoth
belswa'gger
be'nediction
be''neficial
be''nignity
beastia'lity
Be'thlehem
bewilde'red
Bille''ricay
bi'lliards
Binche'ster
Bla'ckney
bla'ndishment
blasphe'me
ble'ar-eyed
Blee'chingly
Bli'thborough
blu'nderbuss
bo'astingly
bo'atswain
Bohe'mia
boi'sterous
bo'mbardier
bo'mbazine
Ba'ttle-bridge
Bo'verton
bo'ugh
bram'ble-bush
Bra'ncaster
bre'athe
bri'gadier
Bri'tannia
bruta'lity
Buce''phalus

bu'llfinch
bu'llbaiting
bu'llion
Bu'rcefter
bu'rgomafter
bu'rlefque
Bu'rntwood
bu'tter-milk
bu'ttrefs
by'ward
Caba'ller*
ca'bbage-worm
cada'verous
Cadwa'llader
Cae'rnarvon
Cæ'far
Ca'iaphas
cala'mitous
ca'lcination
ca'lenture
Ca'liph
callico'
ca'lvinifm
came'lion
ca'nibals
cano'rous
cantha"rides
Ca'nticles
capa'citate
capa'rifon
capilla'ry
ca"pita'tion
ca"pitula'tion
ca"puchins
ca'ravan
Cardi'gan
caree'n
Ca'rmelites
carna'lity
carni'vorous
carno'fity
Ca"rolina
Caro'lus
Carte'fian
Carthu'fians
Ca'ffaware
Ca'ffia
caftiga'tion
Ca'ftleford
caftra'tion
ca'fualty
ca'fuift
ca"tacombs
ca'taplafms
cata'ftrophe
ca'techu'men
ca'terpillar
ca'tgut
Ca'tharine
catho'licifm
ca'valca'de
ca'valier
ca'veat
ca"vernous
ca"vity
ce"lebrated
ce"lerity
ce'ntry-box
cepha"lic
ce'recloth
ce"remonious
certi'ficate
ceffa'tion
cha'fing-difh
cha'irman
cha'lkpit
cha'nce-medly
cha'ncellor
cha'ngeling
cha'os
cha"racterize
cha'rgeable
cha'rioteer
cha'rnel-houfe
cha'rter-land
cha'tels
che'erful
che'cker-work
che'rubim
chie'ftain
chi'lblain
chi'ldermas-day
chi'n-cough
chiru'rgical
chi'tterlings
chi'zzel
cho'rifter
Chri'ftopher
chronolo'gical
chu'cklehead
chu'rlifhnefs
ci'catrice
Ci'ceronean
Ci'cefter
Cirence'fter
circumci'fion
circumlocu'tion
circumfpe'ction
cita'tion
civi'lians
ci'vilize
clande'ftinely
cla'rification
cla'ffical
cla'ttering
cle"rical
Cle'veland
climacte'rical
clou'dinefs
clo'wnifh
clu'mfinefs
coadjuto'ry
co'afting
cochine'al
cocka'de
Co'ckermouth
coeffe'ntial
coexifte'nt
co'gita'tion
co'habita'tion
co'il
co'incident

coi'tion
colle'giate
colli'ſion
collu'ſion
co'lourable
co'mbatant
comme'morate
comme'rcial
commit'tee
co'mmonwealth
commu'nicative
co'mmunity
compa''rative
compa'ſſionately
co'mpetition
compu'nction
co'ncatenation
coni'cal
conce'rned
conce'ſſion
conci'liation
conco'ction
conco''mitancy
conco'rdant
concu'piſcence
concu'rrence
conde'mnable
co'ndeſce'nſion
condi'tioned
confa'bulate
confe'ctioner
configura'tion
co'nfiſcated
co'nfuta'tion
conge'alable
conge''nerous
congra''tulatory
co'ngruence
co'njugal
conju'ncture
conne'ction
co'nqueror
con'ſangui'nity
co'nſci'entious

co'nſciouſneſs
conſe'cutive
conſe'rvatory
conſi'derately
conſi'gn
conſi'ſtence
conſo'latory
conſo''lidate
co'nſtella'tion
co'nſternation
conſtitu'tion
co'nſubſta'ntial
co'nſubſta'ntiation
co'nſumptive
conta'gion
conte'mplate
co'ntempora'neo'us
conte'mptuouſly
conte'ntious
conte'xture
contigu'ity
co'ntinency
co'ntortion
co'ntradiſtinction
co'ntribu'tion
conve'niency
conve'nticle
conve'rtible
conu'ndrum
convu'lſive
co-o''perate
Cope'rnicus
c'ordelier
co'rdial
coria'nder
Co'rinthian
Corne'lius
co''rona'tion
co'rpora'lity
co'rpuſcle
corpu'ſcular
correſpo'ndence
corro''borate
co'rſair

coſmo'graphy
Co''vetouſneſs
cou'nterba''lance
coura'geouſly
cou'rteouſneſs
cra'bbedley
cra'ck-bra'ined
cra'mp-i'ron
cra'zy
crede'ntials
cre''dulouſly
cre''ditation
cre'wel
Cri'pplegate
cri'ticiſe
croſs-gra'ined
crou'ching
cru'cifixion
Cru'tched-friars
cry'ſtalline
cup-bea'rer
curmu'dgeon
cur'ry-comb
cu'rſorily
cu'ſhion
cu'ſtom-houſe
cy'lindrical
cy''nically
Czari'na
Da'ffodil
da'inties
Dama'ſcus
da'ncing-ma'ſter
da'rkſome
Da''venport
dau'phin
da'zzling
de'acon
de'ath-watch
debauche'e
debi'litate
De''borah
de'calogue
dece'itfully

dece'ption
deci'pher
deci'five
de"clamation
deco'ction
decoll'ation
decre'pidly
de"corate
de"dicatory
de'digna'tion
defa'matory
defa'tigable
defe'ctively
defi'ciency
defi"nition
dege'nerate
de'jectedness
de'ifm
De'ity
de'lectable
de'legation
deli'berate
deli'cioufly
deli'ghtfulness
de'lineation
deli'rious
deme'anour
democra'tical
demoli'tion
demo'niac
demo'nftratively
de'nega'tion
de'nifon
de'nomina'tion
de'ntifrice
depe'ndency
depo'pulate
depre'ciate
dero'gatory
Dar'tmouth
defce'nfion
de'fcription
de'fperado
de'fpotic
deta'chment
dete'rminately
de'trime'ntal
de'viate
devou'ringly
Deut'erofcopy
dexte'rity
diame'ter
diame'trically
dictiona'ry
diju'dicate
dila'pida'tion
di'le'mma
dimi'nution
dimi'nutively
dioce'fan
diplo'ma
di'refully
di'fadva'ntageous
dif'annul
difappoi'nt
difarra'yed
difcommenda'tion
difconti'nue
difcou'ntenance
difcou'rteous
difcre'tionary
difda'infully
diflo'yalty
difobe'dient
difpa"rage'ment
difpe'nfatory
difpropo'rtionate
difqui'fition
diffimi'litude
difta'fte
diftilla'tion
diftingui'fhably
diftra'ction
diftri'butive
di'tto
diure'tic
diu'rnal
di'zzinefs
doci'lity
do"cumentize
dogma'tical
do'lphin
domi'nical
do'rmitory
Do'rfetfhire
dou'btful
doxo'logy
drai'nable
drama'tically
dre'dger
dro'medary
dro'niflnefs
dulci'mer
du'fkinefs
dy"fentery
Ea'rthen
ea'ves-droppers
ebri'ety
ebull'ition
eccentri'city
e'cho
E'dmundfbury
effe"minacy
efferve'fcence
e'fficacy
egre'gioufly
Egyp'tians
ela'borate
e'lafti'city
E"leanor
e'lectri'city
E'lihu
E'lijah
Eli'zabeth
elocu'tion
Elo'him
e'loquence
elyfi'an
ema'ciate
ema'fculate
emba'lm
embarka'tion

embe'llifhment
e'mblema'tical
embroi'dery
eme'rgency
emo'llient
empha'tically
encha'ntment
encroa'chment
endea'vour
engine'er
enigma'tical
eno'rmoufly
enterta'iningly
enthu'fiafm
e'nvious
E''phefus
e'picurifm
epide'mical
e'pigrammatift
e'pilogue
e'pifcopate
e'quani'mity
eque'ftrian
e'quilibrium
e'quinoctial
e'quipoife
equiv'alent
era'dicate
E'rafmus
erro'neous
erudi'tion
efcu'tcheon
efpe'cially
efta'blifhment
ete'rnalize
ethe'real
e''tymological
e'vacuate
E'vangelift
eu'nuch
e'volution
Eu'phrates
Europe'an
exa''gitate
exa'fperate
exche'quer
exco'riate
e'xecutioner
exe'mplify
e'xhalation
exo'neration
exo'rdium
exo'tic
expe'dient
expla'natory
explo'fion
expu'rgatory
e'xtemporaneous
exto'rtioner
e'xtraordinary
extre'mity
Eze'kiel
Fa'bricate
face'tious
fa'lling-ficknefs
fami'liarize
fana'tical
fanta'fm
fa'rdingale
fafcina'tion
fa'fhion
febri'fugous
feli'city
fe'llmonger
fero'city
ferti'lity
fer'vour
fefti'vity
fi'gurative
fi'lthinefs
fi'nical
flagi'tious
flambea'u
fla'tulent
fle'xibility
flo'wer
flu'ctua'tion
fo'rcible
fo'rethought
fo'rfeita'ble
fornica'tor
forfoo'th.
fortui'tous
fra'grancy
Franci'fcans
fra'nkincenfe
frate'rnal
Fre'nchified
fre'quency
fricafe'y
fri'volous
fro'ntifpiece
fro'wzy
fructi'ferous
fruga'lity
fru'iterer
fur'therance
fufile'er
futu'rity
Ga'briel
ga'd-bee
Ga'infborough
Gale'nical
Ga'llicifm
gallima'wfry
gamba'does
gangre'ne
ga'rrulous
gaze'tteer
genea'logift
ge''neraliffimo
ge'nerofity
Ge'nefis
Gene'va
ge'nius
ge'ntilifm
geo'grapher
geo''metrician
gefti'culate
gefti'culation
ge'w-gaws
gib'berifh

gi'gantic
gi'ngerly
gi'pſey
gli'mmering
glo'rification
gloſſo'grapher
glo'w-worm
go'ldſmith
goo'ſeberry
go'rmandize
go'ſſiping
gramma'rian
grand-dau'ghter
gra'ſs-hopper
Gra'veſend
gre'yhound
gro'tto
grote'ſque
gua'rdian
Gui'ldhall
guitta'r
Ha'berdaſher
Ha'ggai
ha'lcyon
ha'llelujah
hallo'o
ha'ndkerchief
ha'rbinger
ha'rlequin
ha're-brained
harmo'nious
ha'rpſichord
ha'ſle-tree
hau'ghtineſs
ha'zardous
hea'dpiece
he'atheniſh
he'atheniſm
he'dge-hog
hei'fer
hei'nous
he'miſphere
he'ptarchy
herba'liſt
Hercu'lean
he'reditary
herma'phrodite
Hero'dians
hero'ical
he'ſitation
heteroge'neous
He'zekiah
hiccou'gh
Hiera'rchy
hierogly"phics
Hie'ram
hi'ndrance
Hippo"crates
hi'reling
hiſto'rical
hiſtorio"grapher
hi'therward
hobgo'blins
ho'gſhead
ho'micide
homoge'neous
ho'ney-moon
ho'norable
ho'rizontal
ho'rſemanſhip
Ho'ſanna
ho'ſpita'lity
hot-co'ckles
ho'tch-potch
hu'ckle-bone
hu'manize
humilia'tion
hu'mp-backed
Hu'ſſars
hy'acinth
hydro"graphy
hydro'pical
hyperbo'lical
hy"pochondriacal
hy"pocritical
hypo'theſis
hyſte'ric
Jama'ica
Ja"niſſaries
ja"velin
i'coniſm
ide'ntical
i'diom
ido'latry
Jeho'vah
jeo"pardy
Je'remiah
Je'roboam
Jeru'ſalem
jeſui'tical
Je'thro
ignomi'nious
igno'rant
illega'lity
illegi'timacy
illu'mination
ima'ginary
imba'rkation
imbe'zzlement
imbu'rſe
imma"culate
imme'nſurability
immetho'dical
immorta'lity
immutabi'lity
impa'tience
impe'ach
impeccabi'lity
impe"nitence
imperce'ptible
impetuo"ſity
impo'litic
impoſi'tion
impo'veriſh
impre'gnate
impropri'ety
inadve'rtency
inartifi'cial
i'nauſpi'cious
incapa'citate
ince'ſtuous
incha'ntreſs

incita″tion
incohe'rence
incommo'dious
incompa'tibility
inconne'ction
inconve'nience
incorpo'real
incre'dulous
indefa'tigable
inde'mnifica'tion
indepe'ndent
indispe'nsible
indivi'dual
indoci'lity
indorse'ment
ineffe'ctive
inequa'lity
inexhau'sted
infallibi'lity
infa'tuate
infe'ctious
inferio″rity
infla'mmatory
infre'quent
inge'nious
ingra'titude
inhe'ritor
ini'tial
injudi'cial
inna'vigable
ino″culate
inqui'sitor
insa'tiable
installa'tion
instanta'neous
in, or unsucce'ssful
intellec'tual
interce'de
interli'neation
interlocu'tion
interpre'ter
interme'diate
intrinsi'cal
intru'sion
inve'igle
invo'luntary
jointsto'ol
Jo″nathan
Jo'urneyman
irra'tional
irre'verent
Isabe'lla
Isca'riot
I'sthmus
Ita'lian
ju'bilee
Ju'daism
judi'cious
ju'icy
Ju'lius
ju'niper-tree
juri'dical
ju'risdiction
Ju'venal
ju'veni'lity
Ke'ttle-drum
ki'd-nap
kna'psack
kni'ck-knacks
kno'bby
kno'tty
knu'ckle
La″boratory
la'byrinth
laco'nic
la″mbkin
La'mmas
la'pidary
la'rboard
lasci'vious
la'tinist
la″titudinarians
lau'reat
Lea'denhall
lea'gue
Le'ah
le'cturer
le'gerdemain
le'nient
Le'onard
levia'than
Levi'ticus
li″bera'lity
li'bidinous
lice'ntious
lieute'nancy
lingu'ist
li'quidate
li'quefaction
li'quorice
li'terature
litho'tomist
lo'adstone
lo'ggerhead
Lo'mbard-street
loqua'cious
lo″rimers
lo'tion
lo'zenges
Lu'cifer
lu'cubration
lu'natic
lu'rcher
Lu'theran
luxu'rious
Ly'bia
Ly'dia
ly'nx
ly'ric
Mac'erate
ma'drigal
Ma'gdalen
magna'nimous
Maho'metism
maje'stical
male'volence
ma'lignant
Ma'nasseh
ma'nciple
ma'ngo
ma'nifesto
ma'nna

mansla'yer
ma'ntle-piece
ma'nual
ma"nufacture
ma'nuscript
ma'rchioness
ma'ritime
ma'rmalade
ma'rquisate
Ma'rshalsea
ma'rtingale
ma'rtyr
ma'rtyrology
Ma'tthias
matu'rity
ma'wkish
ma'gazine
me'chanism
me"diocrity
Mephi'bosheth
me'rchandize
mercu'rial
me"ritorious
me'tallic
meta'morphose
me'taphysicks
metho'dical
Methu'selah
metro'polis
me'zzotinto
Mica'iah
Mi'chael
mi'crocosm
mi'croscope
mi'litary
Mine'rva
mi'nikins
mino'rity
mira'culous
misapprehe'nd
misce'llany
misdemea'nor
[illegible]tiga[illegible]
mi'ttimus

mo'hair
mo'llify
mona'rchical
mona'stical
moni'tion
mo"nosy"llable
Mo'orgate
mo'ralize
Mo'rdeca'i
moro'se
mo'rtgage'e
mort'ise
mo'sque
mo'tion
mo'uld
mou'ntain
mu'ckender
mu'ltiform
mu'ltiplicity
muni'ficence
mu'scle
mu'scular
mu'shroom
mu'sketeer
mu'ssulman
mu'tiny
my"riad
my'stical
my'thological
mytho'logy
Natha'niel
na"turalize
nau'seous
Na"zarenes
Nebuchadne'zzar
ne'cessary
ne'cromancer
ne'ctarine
Ne'gro
Ne'hemiah
ne'phew
Ne'therlands
ni'cety
Ni'cholas

ni'ggard
No'ah
noctu'rnal
no'ggin
noi'some
no'npare'il
no'nsen[illegible]e
Nor'thumberland
notori'ety
no'xious
nu'isance
nu'llity
nume'rical
nuncupa'tion
nu'ptial
nu'rsery
nutri'tion
nu'tritive
O'afish
O'akingham
O"b[illegible]di'ah
obe'isance
obli'que
obse'quious
obstre'perous
occa'sional
o'ccupier
octa'ngular
odori"fe'rous
œco'nomist
offi'cious
oi'liness
olea"ginous
o'lio
o'minous
o"nion
o'nyx
oo'zy
opi'niona'ted
oppro'brium
ora'cular
or'chestra
orie'ntal
o'rphan

orthogra'phic
o'ſcilla'tion
oſtenta'tion
o'verbea'r
o'verwhelm
outra'geous
o'wl
Oxfo'rd
o'ſier
Paci'fication
pa'ganiſm
pa'ined
pa'late
pallifa'de
Pallma'll
pa'lmiſtry
pa'lpita'tion
pa'mphlete'er
pa'nado
pa"negy"ric
pa'nnier
pa'ntalo'ons
pa'pa
pa'rabo"lical
pa'ragraph
pa"ralytical
parbo'il
pa'riſhioner
pa'rliame'ntary
paro'chial
pa'rſimonious
pa'rſnip
parti'cipate
parti'cularize
pa'rtnerſhip
pa'ſchal
pate'rnal
pathe'tic
Pa'triarch
pa'trimonial
pa'trictiſm
pa'ternage
pearma'in
peculia'rity
pe"digree
pee'viſh
pe'nitential
pe'ntagon
Pe'ntateuch
pe'nthouſe
pe'rambula'tion
percu'ſſion
pe"regrination
pere'nnial
pere'mptorily
perfi"dious
perio"dical
pe'riwinkle
pe'rmanence
pe"rora'tion
perpendi'cular
perpe"tuate
pe"rquiſites
perſpica'cious
perſua'ſion
pe'rtinacious
pe'rvious
peſti"ferous
pe'ſtilential
Pe'terborough
peti"tioner
pe'trifica'tion
pe'ttifo'gger
pe'ttitoes
phenom'enon
phana"tical
pha'ntaſm
Pha'riſees
Phile'mon
philoſo'phize
phlebo"tomy
phle'gm
pho'ſphorus
phraſeolo"gy
phy"ſiognomy
phi'z
pia'zza
Picca'dilly
pic'kaxe
pi'geon
pilgri'mage
pi'nion
pira'tical
pla'intiff
pla"niſphere
Pla'to
plato'nic
plebe'ian
ple'nipote'ntiary
ple'uritic
plura"lity
pneuma'tic
poe'tical
poi'ntblank
poi'ſonous
po"litician
po'lypus
pomegra"nate
po'niard
po'ntifica'lia
po"pularity
po'rcupine
po'rphyry
po'rringer
po'rtico
portma'nteau
po'ſterio'rity
poſt'humous
poſti'llion
pragma"tical
pre'bendary
pre"cipice
pre'conception
predete'rmine
predom"inant
pre'gnancy
preo'ccupy
prepa"rative
preſbyte'rians
pre'ſcience
pretc'rian
pri'eſthood

primoge'nial
prio'ress
problema"tical
procra'stinate
profe'ssorship
prohi'bit
pro'lix
pro'logue
pro'nunciation
pro'phecy
prophe'tical
propi'tious
proposi'tion
propri'ety
pro"selyte
pro"sody
prote'nsion
pro"testants
protho'notary
pro'toma'rtyr
protu'berance
provi'so
pu'issant
pu'mice-stone
Pu'ncheon
punctil'lio
pur'blind
pu'ritans
pu'rtenances
purve'yor
pu'sillani'mity
pu'stulous
pu'trefaction
pu'zzle
py'e-ball
py'ramid
Py'thagoras
Qua'drangle
quadre'nnial
qua'kerism
qua'rantine
qua'rrel
qua'rto
que'nchable
que'remo'nious
qui'rister
qui'cksilver
quie'scence
quinque'nnial
qui'nsey
quinte'ssence
quota'tion
quo'tidian
quo'tient
Ra'bbi
radia'tion
rago'o
Ral'ph
ra'nsack
ranu'nculas
rapa'cious
Ra'phael
rasca"lity
ra'tafia
ra'tification
ra'tional
re'signa'tion
Rebe'cca
rebe'llion
re'capi'tulate
reci'procal
re'cogni'tion
re'concilia'tion
re'connoi'tre
recri"minate
re'ctification
red'integrate
redou'ble
redu'ndant
re'ex'aminate
refuge'e
rege"nerate
re"gicide
re'gion
rehea'rse
Re'hoboam
re'imbark
re'instate
rei'terate
rela'pse
re'liques
rencou'nter
re'ndezvous
renega'do
reno'wned
re'obtain
repea'table
re'percussive
re"presenta'tive
repri'sal
repu'blican
repu"gnancy
re'quisite
re'scue
re"sidentia'ry
re'sponse
reti'nue
retrie've
reve'nue
revie'w
rha'psody
Rhe'nish
rheto'rical
rheuma'tic
rhu'barb
rhy'me
Richmo'nd
ri'dicule
rio'tous
rixdo'llar
Ro'chester
ro'guery
roma'ntic
ro'semary
roya'list
ru'inous
ru'naway
ru'stical
ru'thful
Ru'tlandshire
Sabba'tical
sacerdo'tal

ſa'crilegi'ous
ſaga'city
ſa'lamander
ſalu'brious
ſa'luti'ferous
ſa'meneſs
ſa'nguine
ſa'raband
ſarca'ſm
ſata'nical
ſa'tiate
ſa'tiety
ſa'tirical
ſc'andalize
ſca'ramouch
ſa'crifice
ſce'pticiſm
ſche'me
ſchi'ſm
ſchola'ſtic
ſcorbu'tical
ſcri'vener
ſcru'tinize
ſcu'llion
ſcu'lpture
ſcurri'lity
ſcu'tcheon
ſcy'mitar
ſcy'the
ſe'cula'rity
ſedi'tious
ſe'micircle
ſemico'lon
ſempite'rnal
ſe''nator
ſe'niority
ſente'ntious
ſe''pulchre
ſequ'eſter
ſe'raphims
ſe'rene
ſe'rpentine
ſe'ſſions
ſexe'nnial
Sha'ftſbury
ſhallo'on
ſha'me-faced
ſhe'ar
ſhe'ath
ſhipwre'ck
ſho'e-maker
ſhro'vetide
ſie'ge
ſi'gnalize
ſi'llabub
Si'meon
ſimi'litude
ſimpli'city
ſi'new
ſingula'rity
ſke'leton
ſlee'veleſs
ſma'ttering
ſmoo'thly
ſobri'ety
ſo'ciable
Soci'nians
So'crates
ſoli'loquy
ſoli'cit
ſo'mewhere
ſoo'thſayer
So'phia
ſo'phiſter
ſo'rcerer
ſov'ereign
ſpa'cious
ſpe'cimen
ſpee'chleſs
ſpe'ndthrift
ſperma'tical
ſpiri'tual
ſplene'tic
ſponta'neous
ſpri'ghtlineſs
ſpu'rious
ſqua'bble
ſqua'lid
ſque'amiſh
ſta'ge-coach
ſta'ircaſe
ſta'tuary
ſta'ymaker
ſtea'my
ſtee'lyard
ſteri'lity
ſti'gmatize
ſti'pulate
ſto'mach
ſtra'ightway
ſtra'tagem
ſtre'nuous
ſtupe'faction
ſtupi'dity
ſtu'rgeon
ſubal'tern
ſubli'mity
ſu'bſequent
ſubſta'ntial
ſucci'nctly
ſuffi'cient
ſui'table
ſu'lphur
ſulphu'reous
ſupera'nnuated
ſu'perca'rgo
ſu'perci'lious
ſu'pere'minence
ſu'pere'xcellence
ſu'perinte'ndency
ſu'perſti'tious
ſu'pine
ſu'preme
ſu'rfeit
ſu'rplice
ſurrepti'tious
ſurvi'vor
Su'ſſex
ſwa'ggerer
ſwa'thy
ſwi'mming
ſwi'tch

ſy'cophant
ſy'mbolical
ſy'nagogue
ſy'nonimous
ſy'ſtematical
Ta'bernacle
Ta'bitha
ta'cit
ta'lkative
ta'llyman
tarpau'lin
tatterdema'llion
tatto'o
tau'tology
tele'ſcope
tempe'ſtuous
tena'cious
te'rminate
te'rtian
teſtamenta'ry
te'trarch
Theo'do'ſia
theo'logiſt
Theo'philus
the'reabout
thermom'eter
thie've
thi'mble
th''orough
thri'ft
thro'ttle
thu'mping
thwa'ck
ti'lt-boat
ti'morous
tipſta'ff
titla'rk
ti'the
tobacco'niſt
tongu'eleſs
to'oth-ach
to'pſytur'vy
to'rtoiſe
to'uchwood
toy'ſhop
tra'gico'mical
tra'mbands
trai'torous
tranquil'lity
tranſcen'dent
tra'nsfigura'tion
tra'nſition
tra'nſubſtantiate
tra'p-door
trea'chery
treme'ndous
tria'ngular
tribu'nal
trien'nial
trigono'metry
Tri'nita'rians
Tri'poly
triſy''llable
triu'mphal
tro'phy-money
tro'unce
tro'wel
troy'weight
tru'mpeter
tru'ſtee
try'al
tu'mefa'ction
tumu'ltuous
tu'neable
tu'rbulent
tu'rkey-pout
turpenti'ne
twee'zers
twe'ntieth
twi'nkling
ty'mpany
typogra'phical
ty'rannize
Va'cancy
vainglo'rious
Va'lentine
va'letudina'rians
va'liant
vali'dity
vangua'rd
va'nquiſh
va'ria'tion
vau'ntingly
ve''getables
ve'hemence
ve'hicle
velo'city
vene'ering
ve'niſon
ve'ntricle
ve'ntureſome
ve'racity
ve'rdegreaſe
ve'rjuice
ve'rminous
ve'rtigo
Ve''rulam
ve'tches
vexa'tious
vi'carage
vici'ſſitude
vis'count
vi'ctuals
vi'gilance
villa'inous
vi'negar
vi'ſard
vi'ſionaries
vi'tious
viva'city
vi'xen
vi'zard
Ulcera'tion
ulce'rous
umbre'lla
u'nacce'ptable
unacc'uſtomed
una'ctive
u'nani'mity
u'na'nimous
u'nawa'res
unce'rtainty

uncle'an
unda'unted
u'ndergo
undermi'ne
undeſe'rvedly
unfe'igned
unfu'rniſh
ungu'ent
u'nicorn
unifo'rmity
u'nion
u'niverſa'lity
unive'rſity
unlea'rned
unlimi'tedly
unna'tural
unpre'cedented
unque'ſtionable
unrecla'imed
unreſo'lved
unſa'voury
unſea'rchable
unſho'd
unu'ſual
untwi'ne
voca'bulary
vo'gue
volati'lity
volu'minous
volu'ptuouſly
upho'lſterer
upro'ar
urba'nity
u'rchin
Uri'ah
u'rinous
u'ſher
u'ſquebaugh
u'ſurer
u'ſurpation
u'tenſil
uti'lity
u'tterly
Vu'lcan
vulne'rable
uxo'rious
Wa'gtail
wai'nſcot
wai'ſtcoat
Wa'ndſworth
wa'nton
wa'rehouſe
wa'rming-pan
wa'rmth
wa'rrantable
W'arwick
wa'yfaring
weal'thy
wea'ry
wea'ther
we'dlock
We'dneſday
wei'ghtily
We'ymouth
wha'rfinger
whe'at
whe'elbarrow
whe'eſe
whe'tſtone
whi'ffler
whi'ggiſm
whi'mſical
whi'pſtaff
whi'rlwind
whi'rligig
whi'ſker
whi'ſper
whi'ſtle
Whi'tehall
Whitſu'nday
who'op
Wi'ckham
wi'dgeon
wi'dowhood
Wi'lliam
Winche'lſea
wi'ndbound
wi'nnow
wi'redraw
wi'ſeacre
wi'tchcraft
wi'thered
wo'odcock
wo'olcomber
wo'rthies
wre'ath
wre'tch
wro'nged
Xa'ntippe
Xa'vier
xebe'ck
Xe'nophon
Xe'rxes
Ya'rmouth
ya'wn
yea'rling
ye'llows
yeo'manry
yie'ld
yo'kefellow
you'ng
you'thfulneſs
yu'legame
Za'bulon
Za'chariah
Za'chary
zea'louſly
zebra'
Ze'dekiah
ze'nith
ze'phyr
Ze'rubbabel
Zi'mri
zi'nziber
Zo'diac
zo'ne
zo'ographer
zo'ology
zo'otomy
Zo'roaſter
Zo'uch

Advice to a Young Man upon his Entrance into the World.
By the Rev. Dr. Watts.

LESSON I.

CURINO was a Man brought up to a reputable Trade, the Term of his Apprenticeship was almost expired, and he was contriving how he might venture into the World with Safety, and pursue Business with Innocence and Success. Among his near kindred, *Serenus* was one, a Gentleman of considerable Character in the sacred Profession; and after he had consulted with his Father, who was a Merchant of great Esteem and Experience, he also thought fit to seek a Word of Advice from the Divine.

Serenus had such a Respect for his young Kinsman, that he set his Thoughts at work on this Subject; and with some tender Expressions, which melted the Youth into Tears, he put into his Hand a Paper of the best Counsels.

LESSON II.

Curino entered upon Business, pursued his Employment with uncommon Advantage, and under the Blessing of Heaven acquired a considerable Estate. He lived with Honour in the World, and gave a Lustre to the Religion which he professed; and, after a long Life of Piety and Usefulness, he died with a sacred Composure of Soul, under the Influence of Christian Hope. Some of his Neighbours wondered at his Felicity in this World, joined with so much Innocence, and such severe Virtue.

But after his Death this Paper was found in his Closet, which was drawn up by his Kinsman in Holy Orders, and was supposed to have a large Share in procuring his Happiness.

LESSON III.

1. Kinsman, I presume you desire to be happy here and hereafter: you know there are a thousand Difficulties which attend this Pursuit; some of them perhaps you foresee, but there are Multitudes which you could never think of. Never trust therefore to your own Understanding in the Things of this World, where you can have the Advice of a wise and faithful Friend, nor dare venture the more important Concerns of your Soul, and your eternal Interest in the World to come,

upon the mere Light of Nature, and the Dictates of your own Reason; since the Word of God, and the Advice of Heaven, lies in your Hand.

LESSON IV.

Vain and thoughtless indeed are those Children of Pride, who chuse to turn Heathens in the Midst of Great-Britain; who live upon the mere Religion of Nature, and their own Stock, when they have been trained up among all the superior Advantages of Christianity, and the Blessings of divine Revelation and Grace.

2. Whatsoever your Circumstances may be in this World, still value your Bible as your best Treasure; and whatsoever be your Employment here, still rest upon Religion as your best Business; your Bible contains eternal Life in it, and all the Riches of the upper World; and Religion is the only Way to become a Possessor of them.

LESSON V.

3. To direct your Carriage towards God, converse particularly with the Book of Psalms: *David* was a Man of sincere and eminent Devotion. To behave aright among Men, acquaint yourself with the whole Book of Proverbs; *Solomon* was a Man of large Experience and Wisdom. And to perfect your Directions in both these, read the Gospels and the Epistles: you will find the best of Rules and the best of Examples there, and those more immediately suited to the Christian Life.

4. As a Man, maintain strict Temperance and Sobriety, by a wise Government of your Appetites and Passions; as a Neighbour, influence and engage all around you to be your Friends, by a Temper and Carriage made up of Prudence and Goodness; and let the Poor have a certain Share in your Yearly Profit.

LESSON VI.

As a Trader, keep that golden Sentence of our Saviour's ever before you: *Whatsoever you would that Men should do unto you, do you also unto them.*

5. In every Affair of Life, begin with God. Consult him in every Thing that concerns you. View him as the Author of your Blessings, and all your Hopes; as your best Friend, and eternal Portion. Meditate on him in this View, with a continued Renewal of your Trust in him, and daily surrender

yourſelf to him, till you feel that you love him moſt entirely; that you ſerve him with ſincere Delight, and that you cannot live a Day without God in this World.

LESSON VII.

6. Make Prayer a Pleaſure and not a Taſk, and then you will not forget nor omit it. If ever you have lived in a praying Family, never let it be your Fault if you do not live in one always. Believe that Day, that Hour, or thoſe Minutes to be all waſted and loſt, which any Worldly Pretences would tempt you to ſave out of the public Worſhip of the Church, the certain and conſtant Duties of the Cloſet, or any neceſſary Services for God and Godlineſs. Beware, leſt a Blaſt attend it, and not a Bleſſing. If God had not reſerved one Day in ſeven to himſelf, I fear Religion would have been loſt out of the World: and every Day of the Week is expoſed to a Curſe, which has no Morning Religion.

LESSON VIII.

7. Remember that the Honor which comes from God, the Approbation of Heaven, and of your own Conſcience, are infinitely more valuable than all the Eſteem or Applauſe of Men. Dare not venture one Step out of the Road to Heaven, for fear of being laughed at for walking ſtrictly in it. 'Tis a poor Religion that cannot ſtand againſt a Jeſt.

8. Keep this Thought ever in your Mind: 'Tis a World of Vanity and Vexation in which you live; the Flatteries and Promiſes of it are vain and deceitful; prepare therefore to meet Diſappointments. Many of its Occurrences are teazing and vexatious.

LESSON IX.

In every ruffling Storm without, poſſeſs your Spirit in Patience, and let all be calm and ſerene within. Clouds and Tempeſts are only found in the lower Skies; the Heavens above are very bright and clear. Let your Heart and Hope dwell much in theſe ſerene Regions; live as a Stranger here on Earth, but as a Citizen of Heaven, if you will maintain a Soul at Eaſe.

9. Ever carry about with you ſuch a Senſe of the Uncertainty of every Thing in this Life, and of Life itſelf, as to put nothing off till To-morrow, which you can conveniently do To day.

Dilatory Persons are frequently exposed to Surprise and Hurry, in every Thing that belongs to them: The Time is come, and they are unprepared. Let the Concerns of your Soul, and your Shop, your Trade and Religion, be always in such Order, as far as possible, that Death, at a short Warning, may be no Occasion of a disquieting Tumult in your Spirit, and that you may escape the Anguish of a bitter Repentance in a dying Hour. Farewell.

LESSON X.

Phronimus, a considerable *East India* Merchant, happened upon a Copy of these Advices about the Time when he permitted his Son to commence a Partnership with him in his Trade; he transcribed them with his own Hand, and made a present of them to the Youth, together with the Articles of Partnership. Here, young Man, (said he) is a Paper of more Worth than these Articles. Read it over once a Month, till it is wrought in your very Soul and Temper. Walk by these Rules, and I can trust my Estate in your Hand; Copy out these Counsels in your Life, and you will make me and yourself easy and happy.

On the Duty of Children to Parents.

LESSON I.

THE Course and Compass of God's Providence, and his Methods of establishing and evidencing the Measures of reciprocal Duty, are no where more remarkable than in a mutual Obligation between Parents and their Children. The Child comes into the World naked and helpless, and from himself more destitute of the natural Means of Security and Support than almost any of the inferior Creatures.

LESSON II.

In this Exigency the paternal Care and Tenderness steps in to his Relief, supplies all his Necessities, and relieves all his Wants; bears with all his untowardly Dispositions, at an Age when he is neither capable of being corrected, or convinced; and not only provides the properest Food for him when he is incapable of providing any for himself, but likewise administers it when he is incapable of feeding himself; bears with all Degrees of his Folly and Impertinence, listens to all his trifling

and idle Inquiries, not only with Patience, but with Pleaſure, till they gradually conduct him to Health, and Strength, and Knowledge.

LESSON III.

But the Child is not long arrived at this Perfection of his Nature before his Parents begin to fall gradually into the ſame Infirmities through which they but lately conducted and ſupported their Children, and to need the ſame Aſſiſtance which they lately lent. And firſt they begin to grow ſickly, and then they call for the Aid of that Health which they cultivated and took care of in their Children. The Loſs of Cheerfulneſs and Good-humour commonly ſucceeds the Loſs of Health; the old Parents are uneaſy, and fret at all about them. And now is the Time for Children to return that Tenderneſs and Patience to their Parents Peeviſhneſs, without Sourneſs or Reproof, which their Parents had long lent them in all their childiſh Perverſeneſs, at an Age when they were not capable of being corrected.

LESSON IV.

In the next Place, the old Parents grow troubleſomely talkative, and (as Youth is too apt to think) impertinent, and dwell eternally upon the Obſervations and Adventures of their Times and early Years. Remember, you alſo had your Time of being talkative, and impertinent, and your Parents bore with you; but with this Difference, you aſked them ſilly and trifling Queſtions, and they now tell you wiſe and uſeful Obſervations. But they are troubleſome, becauſe they tell them too often.

LESSON V.

The Anſwer to this is very obvious: if your Parents bore your Folly, you may well bear their Wiſdom: and although perhaps they may talk more than is neceſſary to inform you of preſent Things, yet their Converſation turns moſtly upon Things paſt, perhaps paſt many Years before you came into the World, and conſequently ſuch as they muſt know a thouſand Times better than you. Or though they ſhould talk more than is neceſſary to inform you, they do not talk more than is neceſſary to inform your Servants, or your Children, who are now come to an Age of aſking many Queſtions; and therefore Providence hath well appointed, that their Grandfather or their Grandmother are now in a Humor to anſwer them all, and to ſupply them with a Store of uſeful Obſerva-

tions which they want, nay, which they want to hear over and over again; which they want to have inculcated a thousand Times; and which, without this Aſſiſtance, would require a Courſe of Years to acquire for themſelves.

LESSON VI.

So that the Humor of Talkativeneſs, which is commonly thought ſo troubleſome in old People, hath its Uſe, and is moſt excellently appointed by Almighty God. But ſay it were not; the Children, in bearing with it, do but barely return their Parents what they long ſince owed them.

In the next Place, the Strength of the old Parents fails them, and they cannot walk without a Support: but, ſure, you will not let them want one! How many Years did they bear you in their own Arms? How many more did they lead you where you would be, and ſave you from falling and from Danger? And will you now ſuffer thoſe old Limbs to totter and fall to the Earth, which ſo often ſupported and ſaved your's when they were weak, and tender, and unable to ſupport and ſave themſelves? Certainly you will not, you cannot at once be guilty of ſo much Cruelty and Ingratitude.

LESSON VII.

In the laſt Place, the Underſtanding of the old Parents begins to fail, and the Strength of their Minds do not long outlive the Strength of their Bodies, but decays gradually till they become again Children, their Teeth fall, their Tongues faulter, and they are once more Infants; are now confined to their Beds as they were at firſt to their Cradles. This is the laſt Stage of Life; and here they demand all that Care, and Compaſſion, and Tenderneſs at your Hands, when they are juſt going out of the World, which you called for at their's, when you firſt came into it.

The Picture of a Good Man.

LESSON I.

HE makes the Intereſt of Mankind in a Manner his own; and has a tender and affectionate Concern for their Welfare. He cannot think himſelf happy, whatever his Poſſeſſions and Enjoyments are, while he ſees others miſerable. His Wealth and Affluence delight him chiefly, as the Poor and

Indigent are the better for it: and the greateſt Charm of Proſperity is the Opportunity it affords of relieving his Fellow-Creatures, and of being more extenſively uſeful. He thinks he has diſcharged but the leaſt Part of his Duty, when he has done ſtrict Juſtice to all, and therefore the communicating Advice and Comfort, Aſſiſtance and Support, according to the various Exigencies of thoſe with whom he converſes, is his conſtant Endeavour, and moſt pleaſing Entertainment.

LESSON II.

In the ſtrong and elegant Language of Job, *He is eyes to the Blind, and Feet to the Lame; he delivereth them that cry, and the Fatherleſs, and him that hath none to help him; the Bleſſing of him that is ready to periſh cometh upon him, and he cauſeth the Widow's Heart to ſing for Joy.* And that he may practiſe the more large and generous Charity, he retrenches uſeleſs Pomp and Extravagance; and, by a regular and prudent Management, conſtantly provides for the Relief of the Neceſſitous; eſteeming this a much more ſublime and noble Gratification, than the idle Amuſements and Gallantries of a vain and luxurious Age.

LESSON III.

He not only takes all Occaſions that preſent themſelves of doing Good, but ſeeks for Opportunities to be uſeful; it is Part of the ſtated Employment and Buſineſs of his Life. He contrives and ſtudies which Way he may be moſt ſerviceable to his Fellow Creatures, and what that particular Talent is with which he is entruſted for the Good of Mankind. If it be Power; he protects and encourages Virtue by his Authority and Influence, is the Patron of Liberty, and vindicates the Cauſe of oppreſſed Innocence.

LESSON IV.

If Riches; he is rich in good Works, ready to diſtribute, willing to communicate. If Knowledge; he counts it his higheſt Pleaſure to inſtruct the Ignorant, and adminiſter proper Direction and Comfort in perplexed and difficult Circumſtances, and to defend the Cauſe of Religion, and repreſent it in a juſt and amiable Light. And to nothing of this does he want to be ſolicited, but his generous Heart is always ready and ſtrongly diſpoſed for beneficent Deſigns and Actions; You cannot lay a greater Obligation upon him, than by propoſing Ways in

which he may be uſeful, or enlarge his Sphere of Uſefulneſs; for this is the Point in which all his Views, all his Satisfactions center.

LESSON V.

Add to this, that he is inclined to abate of his Right, when inſiſting too ſtrictly upon it may have the Appearance of Harſhneſs and Severity; and has ſuch a ſtrong Senſe of Benevolence, ſuch an exalted Spirit of Humanity and Compaſſion, that no Conſideration of private Intereſt, no Difference of Nation or religious Profeſſion, can reſtrain, and which the greateſt Injuries cannot bear down and extinguiſh. He aims that his Goodneſs may be as diffuſive as poſſible, and as much like that of the univerſal Parent, the eternal Fountain of Good, who ſupports, enlivens, and re-creates the whole Creation; and therefore, as he is generous in all his Deſigns, he is very fearful of diſobliging any either by Word or Action; and endeavours in his whole Conduct to be agreeable as well as uſeful to all: being candid in his Cenſures, practiſing to his inferiors the moſt endearing Condeſcenſion, and carefully avoiding Moroſeneſs, and every Thing that has the Appearance of Inſolence or Contempt.

LESSON VI.

Finally, to conclude the Sketch of this moſt beautiful and honorable Character, the good Man is unwearied in his Endeavours to promote the Happineſs of others; the Ardour of his Benevolence is not cooled, though he meets with ungrateful Returns; the trouble and Expence of the Service do not diſcourage him; nay, he is ready to give up all private Conſiderations for the Sake of the Public Welfare, and even to ſacrifice Life itſelf when the Good of the World requires it.

Of Figures or Numbers.

ONE	1	I.	Twelve	12	XII.
Two	2	II.	Thirteen	13	XIII.
Three	3	III.	Fourteen	14	XIV.
Four	4	IV.	Fifteen	15	XV.
Five	5	V.	Sixteen	16	XVI.
Six	6	VI.	Seventeen	17	XVII.
Seven	7	VII.	Eighteen	18	XVIII.
Eight	8	VIII.	Nineteen	19	XIX.
Nine	9	IX.	Twenty	20	XX.
Ten	10	X.	Twenty-five	25	XXV.
Eleven	11	XI.	Thirty	30	XXX.

Thirty-five	35	XXXV.	Ninety	90	XC.
Forty	40	XL.	One Hundred	100	C.
Forty-five	45	XLV.	Two Hundred	200	CC.
Fifty	50	L.	Three Hundred	300	CCC.
Fifty-five	55	LV.	Four Hundred	400	CCCC.
Sixty	60	LX.	Five Hundred	500	D.
Sixty-five	65	LXV.	Six Hundred	600	DC.
Seventy	70	LXX.	Seven Hundred	700	DCC.
Seventy-five	75	LXXV.	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC.
Eighty	80	LXXX.	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC.
Eighty-five	85	LXXXV.	One Thoufand	1000	M.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	—	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	—	—	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	—	—	—	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	—	—	—	—	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	—	—	—	—	—	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	72	80	88	96
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	90	99	108
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	110	120
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	132
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	144

PENCE TABLE.

d.		*s.*	*d.*	*d.*		*s.*
20	are	1	8	24	are	2
30	———	2	6	36	———	3
40	———	3	4	48	———	4
50	———	4	2	60	———	5
60	———	5	0	72	———	6
70	———	5	10	84	———	7
80	———	6	8	96	———	8
90	———	7	6	108	———	9
100	———	8	4	120	———	10
110	———	9	2	132	———	11
120	———	10	0	144	———	12

TABLES of WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

Troy Weight.

24 Grains 1 Penny Weight
20 Penny Weights 1 Ounce
12 Ounces 1 Pound

Apothecaries Weight.

20 Grains 1 Scruple
3 Scruples 1 Dram
8 Drams 1 Ounce
12 Ounces 1 Pound

Avoirdupoise Weight.

16 Drams 1 Ounce
16 Ounces 1 Pound
28 Pounds 1 Quarter
4 Quarters 1 Hundred
20 Hundred 1 Ton

Cloth Measure.

2¼ Inch 1 Nail
4 Nails 1 Quarter
3 Quarters 1 Ell Flemish
4 Quarters 1 Yard
5 Quarters 1 Ell English
6 Quarters 1 Ell French

Long Measure.

3 Barley Corns 1 Inch
12 Inches 1 Foot
3 Feet 1 Yard
5½ Yards 1 Pole
40 Poles 1 Furlong
8 Furlongs 1 Mile
3 Miles 1 League

Land Measure.

5½ Yards 1 Perch
40 Perches [illegible] Rood
4 Roods 1 Acre
30 Acres 1 Yard
100 Acres 1 Hide

Wine Measure.

2 Pints 1 Quart
4 Quarts 1 Gallon
10 Gallons 1 Anchor
18 Gallons 1 Runlet
42 Gallons 1 Tierce
63 Gallons 1 Hogshead
126 Gallons 1 Pipe
252 Gallons 1 Tun

Hay.

36 Pounds 1 Truss of Hay
56 Pounds 1 ditto of old Hay
60 Pounds 1 ditto New
36 Trusses 1 Load

Winchester Measure.

2 Pints 1 Quart
4 Quarts 1 Gallon
8 Gallons 1 Firkin of Ale
9 Gallons 1 ditto of Beer
2 Firkins 1 Kilderkin
2 Kilderkins 1 Barrel
1½ Barrel 1 Hogshead
2 Hogsheads 1 Butt
2 Butts 1 Tun

Dry Measure.

2 Pints 1 Quart
[illegible] Quarts 1 Gallon
2 Gallons 1 Peck
4 Pecks 1 Bushel
4 Bushels 1 Coomb
2 Coombs 1 Quarter
5 Quarters 1 Wey
2 Weys 1 Last

Time.

60 Seconds 1 Minute
60 Minutes 1 Hour
24 Hours 1 Day

7	Days 1 Week
4	Weeks 1 Month
365	Days 6 Hours 1 Year

Square Meaſure.

144	Inches 1 Foot
9	Feet 1 Yard
272¼	Feet 1 Rod
100	Ditto 1 Square

Cubic Meaſure.

1728	Inches 1 Foot
27	Feet 1 Yard
40	Ditto round Timber, or
50	Ditto hewn, 1 Load

Wool Weight.

7lbs.	1 Clove
2	Cloves 1 Stone
2	Stones 1 Tod
62	Tods 1 Wey
2	Weys 1 Sack
12	Sacks 1 Laſt

Coals.

3	Buſhels 1 Sack
12	Sacks 1 Chaldron

Days in each Month, and how Abridged.

Jan.	January	31	Jul.	July	31
Feb.	February	28	Aug.	Auguſt	31
Mar.	March	31	Sept.	September	30
Apr.	April	30	Oct.	October	31
Ma.	May	31	Nov.	November	30
Jun.	June	30	Dec.	December	31

GEOGRAPHY.

The Earth is divided into Four Quarters,

EUROPE, | *AFRICA,*
ASIA, | *AMERICA.*

LESSON I.

EUROPE is bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean; on the Eaſt by Aſia, and the Rivers Dan, Walga and Oby; on the South by the Mediterranean, and on the Weſt by the great Atlantic Ocean, being about 3000 Miles in length, and 2500 in breadth; it is the leaſt Quarter, but of the moſt renown for the Temperature of the Air, the Fruitfulneſs of the Soil, Study of the Arts and Sciences; but, above all, for the Eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian Religion.

LESSON II.

Aſia lies Eaſt of Europe, is about 4800 Miles long, and 4300 broad, bounded on the North by the Frozen Ocean, by the Pacific on the Eaſt, by the Red Sea on the Weſt, and the Indian Sea on the South; this, though the ſecond, is yet the principal Quarter of the Globe, for here our firſt Parents were created, and placed in the Garden of Eden; here once ſtood the famous Tower of Babel; in this Country our Saviour was born, and compleated our Redemption; this was, in ſhort, the Theatre of almoſt every Action recorded in the Sacred Scriptures.

LESSON III.

Africa is the third Quarter, ſituate to the South of Europe, and ſurrounded on all Sides by the Sea, except a narrow Neck of Land, about 60 Miles over, (called the Iſthmus of Suez) which joins it to Aſia, at the top of the Red Sea. This Country is about 4300 Miles long, 4200 broad, and lies chiefly in the Torrid Zone, the Equator running through the Middle of it. Here once dwelt the Queen of Sheba, who, on paying a Viſit to the magnificent King Solomon, ſtood amazed at the Wiſdom and Glories of his Court. Here we find a Race of People quite Black.

LESSON IV.

America is the laſt Quarter of the World. It lies about 2300 Miles Weſt of England, and is of vaſt Extent, bounded on the North by unknown Parts, by the Atlantic Ocean on the Eaſt, by the great South Sea on the South and Weſt. 'Tis eight or nine thouſand Miles in length, and about three thouſand in breadth. It was diſcovered firſt by Americus Veſputius with a Spaniſh fleet, about 1497, and from him takes its Name. It is often called the Weſt Indies, in contradiſtinction to the farther Parts of Aſia, ſtyled the Eaſt Indies, diſcovered by a Portugueze a little before, both of which Countries were unknown to the Europeans till that time. Nature ſeems to have divided it into two Parts, North and South, by a narrow Neck of Land, called the Iſthmus of Darien, or Panama, which in ſome Places is not more than thirty Miles over.

A SHORT

ACCOUNT OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND,

From William the Conqueror to the Reign of George II. inclusively.

NORMAN KINGS.

WILLIAM the Conqueror was the Son of Robert Duke of Normandy, by one of his Miſtreſſes, named Harlotte, a Skinner's daughter, of Falaize, which gave occaſion to his being named the baſtard, though this name he afterwards changed to that of Conqueror, from his conquering England. He was born in 1026, and ſucceeded his father as Duke of Normandy in 1035, being at that time only nine years old, and, after his victory at Haſtings in Suſſex, was crowned King of England, on the 14th day of October, in the year 1066.

He was tall, and ſo large that his corpulency grew very troubleſome to him in his latter years; his ſtrength was ſo great that hiſtorians ſay no perſon but himſelf could bend his bow. He was laborious, inured to all the hardſhips of war, and patient in all ſeaſons of hunger and thirſt; but when once raiſed to anger, it was almoſt impoſſible to appeaſe him; he had a great ſoul, and elevated mind, and ſo prodigious was his genius, that nothing eſcaped his examination; in particular he delighted in war, underſtood it well, and was ſucceſsful in it.

He died of a fever, at Rouen in Normandy, on the 9th day of September, 1087, in the 61ſt year of his age, and was buried at Caen in Normandy, in St. Stephen's Abbey, which he had endowed with rich revenues.

WILLIAM the IId. ſurnamed Rufus.

William the IId. ſucceeded his father, and was the legitimate ſon of Maud, daughter of Baldwin, the Firſt Earl of Flanders.

He was born in the year 1056, was crowned King of England by Lanfrank, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, on the 17th day of September, 1087, and, being wounded accidentally as he was hunting in New Foreſt, by one of his domeſtics, named Walter Tyrrel, a French Knight, he died of the wound on the 2d of Auguſt, 1100, and in the 13th year of his reign, aged 44 years.

The only good quality remarkable in this King was his ſignal courage, which roſe almoſt to fierceneſs; however, he carried his vices and tyranny to ſuch a height, that the wound he received was conſidered not as the effect of mere chance, but as ſent by the hand of God, in order to rid the Engliſh nation of ſo wicked a prince.

HENRY the Iſt. ſurnamed Beau-Clerc.

As William Rufus left no iſſue, his brother Henry by the ſame mother ſucceeded him, and was crowned King by Maurice, Biſhop of London, on the 5th of Auguſt, 1100.

He was married firſt to Maud, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scots, and afterwards to Adeliza, daughter of Geoffrey, Earl of Louvain, but had no iſſue.

His death was occaſioned by eating too many lampreys, for they threw him into a fever, of which he died, in the caſtle of Lyon, in Brai, near Rouen, on the 1ſt day of Dec. 1135, after a reign of 35 years, and was buried in the Abbey of Reading, in Berkſhire.

This Prince was very handſome, ſober, brave, and of great capacity; he had likewiſe a great love for learning, and thence acquired the name of Beau-Clerc: yet theſe good qualities were ſullied by cruelty, implacability, avarice and uncleanneſs.

HOUSE OF BLOIS.

After Henry's deceaſe, Stephen, ſon of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, and of Stephen Earl of Blois, was crowned at Weſtminſter on the 26th of December, 1135.

He died on the 25th of October, 1154, in the 19th year of his reign, and the 50th of his age, and was buried in the Abbey of Feverſham, in Kent.

His merit conſiſted in the greatneſs of his courage and elevated genius, and ſoundneſs of his judgment; he was very well ſkilled in military matters, having had great experience and wonderful patience, whilſt clemency and munificence were the leaſt of his virtues; theſe qualities were heightened by the ſtature and majeſty of his perſon, all of which rendered him one of the moſt amiable princes of his time.

HENRY the IId.

Henry the IId. ſurnamed Plantagenet, and Duke of Normandy, ſucceeded Stephen; he was the eldeſt ſon of Geoffrey,

Earl of Anjou, Touraine and Maine, and of the Empreſs Maud, ſole heireſs to Henry the Iſt. Duke of Normandy.

He was born at Manus on the 4th of March, 1133, was adopted by King Stephen on the 6th of November, 1153, and crowned King of England on the 19th of December, 1154.

This Prince poſſeſſed many good qualities, for he was juſt, brave, generous, magnificent, clement, and prudent; though his ambition and luſt were inſatiable, and his anger at times exceedingly violent.

On his death-bed he cauſed himſelf to be carried to the church of Chinon, and, being laid before the altar, ſoon expired; after which his corpſe was carried to Fontevraud, as he had ordered, and there interred. He died on the 6th day of July, 1189, in the 56th year of his age, after a reign of 34 years 8 months and 11 days.

RICHARD the Iſt. ſurnamed Lion's Heart.

After the death of Henry the IId. his ſecond ſon, Richard, ſucceeded him, his Mother's name was Eleanor of Aquitain, Ducheſs of Guienne and Gaſcony, &c. The exceeding bravery of this Prince acquired him the name of Cœur de Lion, or Lion's Heart, but for any other virtue it is quite needleſs to ſeek for it in him. His perſon was well ſhaped, his eyes blue, but full of fire, and his hair of a ſandy colour.

His death was occaſioned by a wound that he received by an arrow at the ſiege of Chaluz in Limouſin, of which he died on the 6th of April, 1199, in the 43d year of his age, and 10th year of his reign, and was buried at Fontevraud.

JOHN, ſurnamed Sans-Terre or Lack-Land.

John came to the Crown by virtue of the laſt will of Richard. After having gone through many troubles, vexations, and diſappointments, during his reign, chiefly owing to his vice and ambition, he died at Newark, on the 19th of October, 1216, through grief for having loſt his baggage, which was very rich, for this threw him into a fever, that indeed was augmented by eating too many peaches.

This Prince had wit, but it was of the vicious kind, was reſtleſs, hot-headed, and impetuous, but had no reſolution except in his firſt tranſports, for theſe being over he was ſoft, indolent, fearful and wavering; he was alſo cruel, voluptuous, and covetous; he had no honor, conſcience, religion, or regard to futurity; he died in the 51ſt year of his age, and the 18th of his reign.

HENRY the IIId.

This Prince succeeded his Father, in the 10th year of his age; he was born October the 1st, 1207, crowned at Gloucester October 28, 1216, and died at London on the 16th of November, 1272, aged 66 years, of which he had reigned 56 years and 20 days.

He was a Prince of very mean parts, and naturally inconstant and capricious; he loved money to excess, yet he squandered it away so idly, that the prodigious sums he levied on his subjects did not make him at all the richer. As to his courage nothing can be said, because he never gave any sensible tokens of it; but he may be justly applauded for his continence and his aversion to whatever tended to cruelty. To conclude his character, his weakness in suffering himself to be governed by haughty self-interested counsellors, and the arbitrary maxims instilled into him from his very infancy, were the real causes of the commotions which disturbed his government.

EDWARD the Ist. surnamed Longshanks.

After the death of Henry the IIId. Edward his eldest son, by Eleanor of Provence, succeeded him, and was crowned on the 19th of August, 1274; and historians say, that on the coronation day five hundred horses were let loose about the fields, with permission for any person to keep as many of them as he could catch.

This Prince was very tall, and extremely well shaped, except that his legs were a little too long, and on this account he was surnamed Longshanks. He was an excellent King, a good Father, a brave Captain, and a formidable enemy; he was also chaste, just, prudent and moderate; yet on his death-bed exhorted his son to continue the war with Scotland, adding, let my bones be carried before you to battle, for sure I am that the rebels will never dare to stand the sight of them.

He died at Brough on the Sands, a small town in Cumberland, on the 7th of July, 1307, after a reign of 34 years, 7 months, and 20 days; his body was taken to Westminster, where it was inclosed in wax, and deposited near that of the King his father.

EDWARD the IId.

After the death of Edward the Ist. Prince Edward, the only son that survived him, of course succeeded; he began his reign

in 1307, and was one of the handſomeſt and beſt ſhaped men of his time, and had likewiſe ſo majeſtic an air, that it was almoſt impoſſible to look at him without conceiving an eſteem for him. The qualities of his mind, however, did not correſpond with the beauties of his perſon, for he was neither a warrior nor a politician, neither zealous for his country's good, nor paſſionate of glory, neither endued with a capacity to contrive difficult matters, nor poſſeſſed of reſolution ſufficient to go through with them; and to theſe circumſtances were owing all the misfortunes of his reign; this monarch was at length depoſed, and his ſon proclaimed King in his ſtead. At firſt he was impriſoned in Kenilworth caſtle, but afterwards was removed, where Sir Thomas Gurney and Sir John Maltravers put him to a cruel death, by cauſing a red hot iron to be thruſt up his fundament, ſo that he expired in agonizing torments, in October, 1327, after a reign of 20 years.

EDWARD the IIId.

Edward the IIId. eldeſt ſon to the deceaſed King, by Iſabella of France, ſucceeded his father at the age of 14, and in the year 1327.

Hiſtorians ſay, that the bare aſpect of this Prince drew reſpect and veneration. He was gentle and beneficent to perſons of virtue, but to the vicious inexorable; a friend to the poor, the widow and the orphan, and indeed to the unfortunate in general; his greateſt delight being to ſooth the misfortunes of mankind: his valour was well known to the world, but it never puffed him up; his ſubjects were alſo very dear to him, and the uninterrupted harmony that ſubſiſted between him and his queen augmented his felicity. In ſhort, he might have been looked upon as a perfect prince, had not his ambition prompted him to break, in an illaudable manner, the peace which he had concluded with the Scots.

He died on the 21ſt day of June, 1377, in the 65th year of his age, and the 51ſt of his reign.

RICHARD the IId.

This Prince, who was grandſon to the deceaſed King, was born at Bourdeaux, on the 6th day of January, 1366, and made Prince of Wales in 1377, and 24 days after Edward's death was crowned at Weſtminſter, in the 11th year of his age.

He was ſon to Edward the Black Prince, ſo called on ac-

count of his wearing black armour, who was the first created Prince of Wales.

This unfortunate Prince being of a lavish and profuse disposition, caused his subjects to revolt, and to take up arms against him, so that on his return from Ireland he was seized and imprisoned in Flint Castle, near Chester, but some time after was sent to Pontefract Castle, in Yorkshire, where Sir Pyers Exton, with eight other men, was sent to destroy him; the king, however, resolved to sell his life as dear as possible, and killed four of the assassins before he fell himself, which happened by the hands of Exton. Thus died this unhappy Prince, at 33 years of age.

He was, as historians relate, the handsomest monarch in the world, kind and magnificent, but soft, timid, possessed of little genius, and too great a slave to his favourites.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

HENRY the IVth, surnamed Bolingbroke.

This Prince, who swayed the sceptre after the deposing of Richard the IId. began his reign on the 29th of September, 1399. He was son to John of Gaunt, third son of Edward the IIId.

His chief character was an extreme desire of reigning, and he came to the throne by a method that was universally disapproved, having caused King Richard to be murdered, which will be an eternal blot on his memory.

He performed very few actions which merit any encomium, and his reign was a continued series of revolutions; it is said that he died of a leprosy, on the 20th of March, 1413, being the 14th year of his reign, and the 46th of his age, but some writers say he died of an apoplexy.

HENRY the Vth. surnamed Monmouth.

Henry the Vth, eldest son to Henry the IVth, by Mary le Bohun, daughter of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, was born at Monmouth, and made Prince of Wales in 1399, and began his reign in 1413.

He was well shaped, a warlike and experienced soldier, a great politician, and a man of such extensive genius in forming his schemes, that they never failed to succeed.

As he was a great friend to justice, he obeyed its dictates, and made others do the same; he was devout without ostenta-

tion, and a great protector of the church and clergy, but a little too ambitious, not very liberal, and inclined to cruelty, and in his father's time he led a diſſolute life.

He died of a bloody flux, at Vicennes, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1422, in the 34th year of his age, after a triumphant reign of 9 years and 5 months, leaving only one ſon brought him by Catharine his Queen.

HENRY the VIth. ſurnamed of Windſor.

This Prince was born at Windſor, December the 6th, 1421, and was only 9 months old when he ſucceeded to the throne.

He was a juſt, chaſte, temperate, and pious Prince, and reſigned himſelf wholly to the diſpenſations of Providence; he bore with uncommon patience all the unfortunate accidents of life: his only defect was a ſort of weakneſs of mind, which rendered him incapable of governing his kingdom without the aſſiſtance of others.

He was dethroned in the year 1461, but recovered his crown in 1471, in 1472 he was dethroned again, and then loſt his life.

After his ſecond misfortune of being dethroned, King Henry, the Queen Conſort, and the Prince of Wales his ſon, fled to Scotland, and were reſpectfully received in that kingdom; the year following, however, Henry returned to England, with the hopes of concealing himſelf there, not daring to reſide entirely in Scotland, from an apprehenſion that the Scots would deliver him up, but unfortunately he was diſcovered and ſeized, carried to London, and ſent to the Tower, where Edward, for his own ſafety, ſacrificed him in the 51ſt year of his age.

HOUSE OF YORK.

Edward the IVth, ſon to Richard Duke of York, was crowned June 29th, 1472, after the ſecond dethronement of King Henry; and notwithſtanding that he was of a ſurpriſing active, vigilant, and warlike diſpoſition, he was no ſooner inveſted with regal dignity than he devoted himſelf intirely to his pleaſures.

He was one of the handſomeſt men in Europe. Philip de Comines pretends that he died through grief, becauſe Louis the XIth preferred the alliance of the Houſe of Auſtria to that of his family, but it is not probable; ſome have accuſed his brother, the Duke of Gloucefter, of poiſoning him: but the moſt likely circumſtance is, that his indulging himſelf too much at a

banquet occafioned his death, for it threw him into a violent fever, of which he died, April the 9th, 1483, in the 42d year of his age, and the 23d of his reign.

EDWARD the Vth.

This unfortunate Prince was but 12 years of age when he began to reign, and he reigned only 2 months and 12 days; himfelf, and his brother the Duke of York, being both murdered by the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucefter, their uncle, who afterwards ufurped the crown.

They were lodged in the Tower, where it was cuftomary for the Kings of England to refide before their coronation; and the Protector, upon the refufal made by Sir Robert Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower, to be an accomplice in fo barbarous a fcene of villany, gave the government of it for one night only to Sir James Tyrrel, who employed one Miles Foreft and John Deighton to enter, in the depth of the night, the chamber where the two Princes lay, and to ftifle them; thefe fhocking circumftances were told by Tyrrel, who was afterwards executed in the reign of Henry the VIIth.

RICHARD the IIId.

This inhuman wretch was crowned King in 1483. His character may be well enough known from his abominable actions; he was little in ftature, very ugly and crook-backed, cruel in his nature, and a great impoftor, diffembler, and hypocrite; yet at the fame time he was brave and fagacious, and caufed juftice to be adminiftered to all his fubjects without diftinction. He was alfo well fkilled in politics, and had a furprifing command over himfelf in concealing his intentions.

He was killed on the 22d of Auguft 1485, in the battle of Bofworth Field, which he fought againft the Earl of Richmond, who was afterwards King of England.

His body, after it was found, was carried to Leicefter, and expofed to public view for two days, then buried without any ceremony: but Henry the VIIth, fometime after, caufed a monument to be erected over his grave.

HENRY the VIIth.

After the death of King Richard, the Earl of Richmond, of the Lancafter line, was crowned King of England, and married the Heirefs of the York family.

This was an amiable Prince, chaste, temperate, assiduous in exercises of piety, an enemy to all scandalous vices, and caused justice to be duly administered where his own private interest was not concerned; for he was insatiably covetous, yet he merited the esteem of all Europe.

He died on the 22d of April, 1509, of a consumption, in the 52d year of his age, and the 24th of his reign, and he was interred in Westminster Abbey, in that magnificent chapel which he had erected, called Henry the VIIth's chapel.

HENRY the VIIIth.

Henry the VIIIth succeeded his Father, Henry the VIIth, and began his reign April 22, 1509, being in the 18th year of his age.

He was a comely Prince, but grew too corpulent in the latter part of his life; he was well skilled in all bodily exercises, brave without ostentation, endued with a frank and candid disposition, and liberal to excess; he loved study, and made a great progress in divinity, philosophy, and the sciences, and was a perfect master of music; but, on the other hand, he was inclined to cruelty, and withal very presumptuous, haughty, and lascivious.

He died of a complication of humours falling upon an old sore in his leg, on the 28th of January, 1547, in the 56th year of his age, and the 38th of his reign; he left behind him two daughters and one son, viz. Mary, by Catharine of Aragon; Elizabeth, by Anna Boleyn; and Edward, by Lady Jane Seymour.

EDWARD the VIth.

This Prince began his reign in 1547, and, though only ten years old, was well skilled in the Latin and French languages, and had also some knowledge of the Greek, Spanish, and Italian.

He was a great promoter of trade and learning, and an encourager of the reformation. He confirmed the grant of the King, his father, to the City of London, for Christ's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, and founded himself those of Bridewell and St. Thomas, besides several schools; but a consumption carried him off on the 6th of July, 1533, in the 16th year of his age, and the 7th of his reign.

MARY.

This Princess came to the throne after the death of King Edward her brother, and, after her coronation, was espoused to Philip the IId, King of Spain, but had no issue by him; she was extremely bigotted to the Romish religion, and would undoubtedly have firmly re-established it had she lived much longer.

Her natural disposition was cruel and revengeful, and we meet with only one good action during her reign, viz. her rejecting the proposal offered by the Spanish ambassador of making herself absolute.

She died of a dropsy on the 17th of November, 1558, in the 43d year of her age, and the 6th of her reign.

ELIZABETH.

After the decease of Queen Mary, the Princess Elizabeth, her sister, ascended the throne, in the 25th year of her age, 1558; she was tolerably handsome, and had a majestic air; but the circumstances which endeared her most to the common people, was a certain affability that was indeed natural to her, and won her the affection of her subjects.

She was mistress of a great deal of wit, as well as a solid judgment, joined to great economy; was learned, and spoke several languages; was also a great politician, and never disclosed any of her secrets even to her favourites or chief ministers, who always paid an implicit obedience to her dictates; but the circumstances which above all others ought to procure her esteem, is her making the English enjoy a felicity unknown to their ancestors.

She was never married, her policy making her entertain an aversion to the marriage state.

She died March the 24th, 1603, in the 70th year of her age, and the 45th of her reign.

HOUSE OF STUART.

James the Ist, the 6th King of Scotland, and son of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, succeeded Queen Elizabeth. He was born at Edinburgh Castle, and baptized according to the rites of the Church of Rome, June the 19th, 1566, but was afterwards educated in the protestant religion.

He was a learned Prince, but made not a proper use of his knowledge, and was naturally as mean minded as Queen Elizabeth had been magnanimous.

A little before his coronation a conspiracy was discovered, intended to raise to the throne Arabella Stuart, his cousin German, and some of the conspirators were executed; the famous Sir Walter Raleigh was accused of being concerned in it, and, after a confinement of twelve years in the Tower, was beheaded, October the 29th, 1618.

The King died of a Tertian Ague, at his palace at Theobalds, after an illness of three weeks, March the 27th, 1625, in the 59th year of his age, and 23d of his reign over Great Britain, and 58th of his reign over Scotland.

CHARLES the Ist.

This Prince, son to King James, by Anne the daughter of Frederick, second King of Denmark, succeeded; he was born in Scotland, November the 19th, 1600, had Presbyterian baptism, and was crowned King February 2, 1625-6.

Some writers say that he was religious, chaste, sober, affable, and courteous; that he was also possessed of great penetration and solid judgment, and an excellent man; on the other hand it is said, that he was too fond of prerogative, and so weak as to let himself be governed by his wife and his favourites, and that by their persuasions he executed several things which first caused the parliament and his subjects to murmur, and afterwards openly to oppose him, which in the end proved fatal to him; for he was brought to the bar as a common criminal, and sentenced to be beheaded; which sentence was put in force January the 30th, 1649, three days after it had been passed upon him. He suffered death with great constancy, and without discovering the least signs of weakness or surprise; and his body, after it had been exposed to public view for several days in one of the apartments at Whitehall, was carried to Windsor, and interred in St. George's Chapel.

The following Lines are the Twelve Golden Rules found in his Study.

1. Urge no Healths.
2. Prophane no Divine Ordinances.
3. Touch no State Matters.
4. Reveal no Secrets.
5. Pick no Quarrels.
6. Make no Comparisons.
7. Maintain no Ill Opinions.
8. Keep no bad Company.
9. Encourage no Vice.
10. Make no long Meals.
11. Repeat no Grievances.
12. Lay no Wagers.

From the death of this King, until the year 1660, there was an interregnum, and England was governed by the Parliament, which was composed of 144 persons, known by the name of

Barebones's Parliament, Oliver Cromwell being at the head; but they refigning the adminiftration of affairs, Oliver caufed himfelf to be proclaimed Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland. After having eftablifhed his authority fupreme, and after refufing the crown which the fore-mentioned Parliament had offered him, he died of a Tertian Ague, September the 3d, 1658.

It is allowed by all that he was a renowned warrior, a great politician, and a terror to France, Spain, and the United Provinces.

After his death his fon Richard was proclaimed Protector, but he did not long preferve this title, for in the year 1660, Charles, fon to the deceafed King, was reftored to the crown.

CHARLES the IId.

This Prince was crowned April the 23d, 1661, being St. George's day. He was liberal even to prodigality, extremely affable, and fo eafy in converfation, that he feemed defirous of doing good to all; to this were added a fprightly wit, and a wonderful conception, and he underftood the interefts of his kingdom better than any of his minifters; but on the other hand he was too great a lover of eafe, and was juftly blamed for having too great a fondnefs for the fair fex, and facrificing the welfare of the nation for French money.

He died February the 6th, 1684-5, aged 54 years, after having reigned near 24 years fince his reftoration; and though he openly profeffed the proteftant religion, he neverthelefs died, according to fome authors, a papift.

JAMES the IId.

King Charles leaving no legitimate iffue by Catharine his Queen, daughter to Don John the IVth, King of Portugal, his brother, James Duke of York, was proclaimed King. He was born at St. James's, October the 14th, 1633, and was crowned April the 23d, 1685.

Hiftorians who have written impartially, fay, that he was a kind father, a tender hufband, and a good mafter, and would have been a good King had not he been mifled by the priefts and wicked minifters about him. He fhewed great bravery on feveral occafions when Duke of York; but his beft friends confefs that he was a weak Prince, and had more piety than refolution when King of England; in a word, we may venture

to ſay, that the religion he profeſſed was the ſource of his miſfortunes, and the chief cauſe of his dethronement.

He died at St. Germains, in France, September the 6th, 1701, in the 68th year of his age.

WILLIAM the IIId, and MARY the IId.

After King James abdicated the Crown, William of Naſſau, Prince of Orange, and his conſort Mary, daughter to King James, were proclaimed King and Queen of Great Britain, on the 13th of February, 1688-9, to the inexpreſſible joy of the judicious and unbigotted part of the kingdom, and were crowned at Weſtminſter with great magnificence on the 11th of April following; on December the 28th, 1694, Queen Mary died of the ſmall-pox.

She had an air of grandeur without the leaſt pride or affectation, and a great ſweetneſs of temper accompanied with dignity, and ſhe entertained a ſincere affection for the King her huſband, which he as kindly returned; an uncommon degree of goodneſs adorned her ſoul, and her piety was ſolid and real; in particular ſhe paid an entire ſubmiſſion to the divine will, of which ſhe gave convincing proofs in her expiring moments, as indeed ſhe had before done in the whole courſe of her life.

The King died at Kenſington Palace on the 8th of March, 1701-2, in the 52d year of his age, and in the 14th of his reign.

He was of a middle ſtature, but a little round ſhouldered, had an oval face, a light brown complexion, a Roman noſe, and eyes lively and piercing; but he never looked ſo well as when he was on horſeback, as though nature had formed him to command in the field; but the defects of his body were amply compenſated by the perfections of his mind, for he was endued with a quick, ready, attentive and penetrating genius, and had a ſound judgment, an admirable forecaſt, a ſtrong memory, and a calm and intrepid courage; war was his greateſt delight, hunting and ſhooting his uſual diverſions; in a word, he was one of the greateſt men of the age; he had declared himſelf on all occaſions an enemy to tyranny and oppreſſion, and, after having preſerved his own country, was the deliverer of England, and the defender of the liberties of Europe againſt France.

ANNE.

This Princeſs, after the death of King William and Queen Mary her ſiſter, they leaving no iſſue, was proclaimed and crowned Queen of England, &c. and on the 21ſt of May,

1701-2, ſhe declared his Royal Highneſs George Prince of Denmark, her Royal Conſort, Lord High Admiral of England and Ireland.

This Queen, inſtead of calming all Europe by changing her miniſters, involved herſelf in numberleſs domeſtic troubles, for the four laſt years of her reign, which brought her to the grave; for, being ſeized with a kind of lethargy, ſhe expired on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1714, and on the ſame day the Elector of Hanover was proclaimed King.

She was charitable, virtuous, and a model of piety, and as a ſovereign eaſy, kind, and generous; ſhe was therefore exceedingly regretted by her ſubjects, who had loved her with a filial affection during the whole courſe of her proſperous reign. She left no children, though ſhe had borne ſix, two ſons and four daughters.

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

GEORGE the Iſt.

George the Iſt was the eldeſt ſon of Erneſt Auguſtus, firſt Duke and Elector of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, by the Princeſs Sophia, daughter to Frederick the Vth, Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, and the Princeſs Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter to King James the Iſt.

He was born on the 26th of May, 1660, ſucceeded his father in the Electorate in 1698, and was at Hanover at the death of the Queen, and proclaimed King of England, &c. on the ſame day.

He embarked for England with the Prince Royal his ſon, on the 16th of September, 1714, landed at Greenwich on the 18th, and on the 20th made a magnificent entry into London, being attended by above 200 coaches belonging to the nobility, &c. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London attended in their formalities.

His Majeſty, in his laſt viſit to Hanover, was taken ill on the road between Denden and Linden, which illneſs proceeded from having eaten part of a melon, which he did not well digeſt; when he arrived at Linden he was let blood, and being anxious of reaching his own dominions, afterwards travelled on, though he was importuned to the contrary; being much indiſpoſed, and ſeized as he rode in his coach with a lethargic diſorder, he reclined his head on a gentleman who had the honor to be with him, ſaying at the ſame time in French, "C'eſt fait de moi," that is, "I am gone, or it is over with me;" however,

about ten that night he arrived at his brother's, the Duke of York, at Osnaburgh, where, having been again let blood, he expired about ten next morning, June 11, 1727, in the 68th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign.

GEORGE the IId.

On the 14th of June an express arrived with the news of his father's death, and on the next day he was proclaimed at the usual places in London and Westminster.

He was born October 30th, 1683, and on the 11th of June, 1727, together with Queen Caroline, was solemnly crowned; the Queen died on the 20th of November, 1737, to the grief of the whole nation.

His Majesty had the hearts of all the true friends of the constitution and their country, and during his whole reign endeavoured to promote the trade and happiness of his people; in the year 1745, a rebellion broke out in Scotland, fomented by France, which made the Jacobites, and the Pretender, Stuart, raise his dupes and tools, but in the following year, the Pretender's forces and all his hopes were defeated by his Majesty's gallant and beloved son William, Duke of Cumberland.

The close of his reign was distinguished with most glorious events for this kingdom in the overthrow of its natural foreign enemies in every part of the world, and in the most salutary harmony that prevailed at home amongst all ranks of people, but in the midst of this public happiness, on the 25th of October, 1760, a rupture took place in the right ventricle of his Majesty's heart, which occasioned his sudden death. Thus he expired in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign, leaving the crown to his Grandson, our present Gracious Sovereign George the IIId.

Three Letters from Master Jacky Curious, *in London, to his Mamma in the Country, giving a Description of the Tower, Monument, St. Paul's Church, and Westminster Abbey.*

LETTER I.

Honored Madam,

AT my Departure, I remember you ordered me to send you an Account of every Thing remarkable in London: I will obey your Commands as well as I can; but pray excuse my Defects, and let my Years plead for my Inability to entertain my absent Friends.

I am juſt now come from ſeeing the Tower, Monument, and St. Paul's Cathedral (Places which I remember to have heard much talked of in the Country) which ſcarce any body that comes to London omits ſeeing. The Tower, which ſtands by the Thames, is a large ſtrong Building, and contains ſeveral Streets. It is of a large Circumference, and is ſurrounded by a high Wall and deep Ditch, but very little Water in it, ſupplied out of the River Thames. Round the outward Walls are Guns planted, which on extraordinary Occaſions are fired. At the Entrance the firſt Thing we ſaw was a Collection of wild Beaſts, viz. Lions, Panthers, Tigers, &c. alſo Eagles and Vultures: Theſe are of no ſort of Uſe, and kept only for Curioſity and Shew. We next went to the Mint, (which is in the Tower) where we ſaw the Manner of coining Money, which it is paſt my Art, eſpecially in the Compaſs of a Letter, to deſcribe. From thence we went to the Jewel Room, and ſaw the Crown of England, and other Regalia, which are well worth ſeeing, and gave me a great Deal of Pleaſure. The next is the Horſe Armoury, a grand Sight indeed; here are fifteen of our Engliſh Monarchs on Horſeback, all dreſſed in rich Armour, and attended by their Guards; but I think it not ſo beautiful as the next Thing we ſaw, which was the Small Armoury: This conſiſts of Bayonets, Muſkets, Swords, Halberts, Pikes, and Piſtols, ſufficient, as they told us, for threeſcore thouſand Men; and all placed in ſuch beautiful Order, and in ſuch different Figures, repreſenting Half-Moons, Semi-Circles, a Target, the Form of a Battery, the Sun, a Pair of Gates, the Witch of Endor, the Back Bones of a Whale, the Fury Serpent, Jupiter, Hydra, and the Star and Garter, and ſuch like, that I was greatly delighted with it; and they being all kept clean and ſcowered, made a moſt brilliant Appearance. Hence we went and ſaw the Train of Artillery in the Grand Store-houſe, as they call it, which is filled with Cannon and Mortars: Here is alſo a Diving-Bell, with other Curioſities too tedious to mention; which having examined, we came away and went to the Monument, which was built in Remembrance of the Fire of London. It is a curious lofty Pillar, 200 Feet high, and on the Top a Gallery, to which we went by tedious winding Stairs in the Inſide; from this Gallery we had a Survey of the whole City: And here having feaſted our Eyes with the Tops of Houſes, Ships, and a Multitude of Boats on the River Thames, we came down and went to St. Paul's Cathedral, which is a moſt magnificent Pile, and ſtands on high Ground near the Centre of the City. This noble Building ſtruck me with Surprize, and is admired by the

whole World, as well for its beautiful Architecture, as Height and Magnitude. It has a grand awful Choir, Chapel, a Doom finely painted by that maſterly Hand Sir James Thornhill, a Whiſpering Gallery, and other Curioſities, with which I conclude my firſt Letter; and am,

Madam,
Your ever dutiful Son,
JOHN CURIOUS.

LETTER II.

Honored Madam,

I NOW proceed to acquaint you with my next Excurſion, in Search of the Curioſities of this famous City, which was to Weſtminſter Abbey. This is really a magnificent ancient Building; but what moſt ſurpriſed me was the vaſt Number of beautiful Monuments and Figures with which the Inſide is adorned. Among ſuch as were pointed out to me, as being remarkable, either for their Coſtlineſs or Beauty, I remember were thoſe of the Dukes of Newcaſtle, a magnificent and expenſive Piece; Sir Iſaac Newton, General Stanhope, and that exquiſite Statue of Shakeſpeare, which, I am told, is inimitable. When I had for ſome Time enjoyed the Pleaſure of gazing at theſe, I was conducted into that Part of the Church where the Royal Monuments were placed. Theſe I thought were exceeding grand: but nothing ſurpriſed and delighted me ſo much as King Henry the VIIth's Chapel; which for Beauty and Magnificence, I am told, far ſurpaſſes any Thing of that Kind in Europe. Here too I ſaw the Chair in which the Kings of England are crowned, which, I believe, is more regarded for its Antiquity, and the honorable Uſe it is aſſigned to, than for any great Beauty it has, at leaſt that I could diſcover.

The next Sight that entertained me, was the Effigies of King William and Queen Mary in Wax, as large as the Life, ſtanding in their Coronation Robes; they are ſaid to be very well done, and to bear a good Reſemblance to the Life. Queen Anne, the Ducheſs of Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham, &c. all of the ſame Compoſition and richly dreſſed. In ſhort, there are ſo many Curioſities contained in this venerable Repoſitory, that, to deſcribe one half of them, would as far exceed the Compaſs of a Letter as of my Abilities to do Juſtice to them: However, I ſhall juſt mention ſome which appear to me moſt worthy of Notice. But theſe muſt be the Subject of a future Letter.

Honored Madam,
Yours, &c.

LETTER III.

Honored Madam,

AS I have the Pleaſure to find that my Letters, however mean in themſelves, are agreeable to my dear Mamma, I ſhall continue my Account of ſome of thoſe many Curioſities which I ſaw in Weſtminſter Abbey.——Among the Monuments of our Ancient Kings is that of Henry V. whoſe Effigy has loſt its Head, which being of Silver, I am told, was ſtolen in the Civil Wars.

Here are two Coffins covered with Velvet, in which are ſaid to be the Bodies of two Ambaſſadors, detained here for Debt; but what were their Names, or what Princes they ſerved, I could not learn.

Our Guide next ſhewed us the Body of King Henry the Vth's Queen, Catharine, in an open Coffin, who is ſaid to have been a very beautiful Princeſs; but whoſe ſhrivelled Skin, much reſembling diſcoloured Parchment, may now ſerve as a powerful Antidote to that Vanity with which frail Beauty is apt to inſpire its Poſſeſſors.

Among the Waxen Effigies, I had almoſt forgot to mention King Charles II. and his faithful Servant General Monk, whoſe furious Aſpect has ſomething terrible in it.

Not far from theſe is a Figure of a Lady, one of the Maids of Honor to Queen Elizabeth, who is ſaid to have bled to death by only pricking her Finger with a Needle.

I muſt now return to thoſe Monuments which are in the open Part of the Church, and free to every one's Sight; for thoſe I have been laſt ſpeaking of are incloſed, and not to be ſeen without a ſmall Gratuity to the Conductor. Among theſe then on the North Side, ſtands a magnificent Monument, erected to Lady Carteret, for whoſe Death ſome Reports aſſign a Cauſe ſomething odd, *viz.* the late French King Lewis the XIVth's ſaying, That a Lady (whom one of his Nobles compared to Lady Carteret) was handſomer than ſhe.

Near this ſtands a grand Monument of Lord Courcy, with an Inſcription, ſignifying that one of his Anceſtors had obtained the Privilege of wearing his Hat before the King.

Next theſe follow a group of Stateſmen, Warriors, Muſicians, &c. among whom is Colonel Bingfield, who loſt his Head by a Cannon Ball, as he was remounting the Duke of Marlborough, whoſe Horſe had been ſhot from under him.

The famous Muſicians, Purcell, Gibbons, Blow, and Crofts,

have here their reſpective Monuments and Inſcriptions; as has alſo that eminent Painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, with an elegant Epitaph by Mr. Pope. As you enter the Weſt Door of the Church, on the right Hand ſtands a Monument, with a curious Figure of Secretary Craggs, on whom likewiſe Mr. Pope has beſtowed a beautiful Epitaph. On the South Side is a coſtly Monument, erected by Queen Anne to the Memory of that brave Admiral Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, who was ſhipwrecked on the Rocks of Scilly. In the ſame Aiſle, and nearly oppoſite to this, is a beautiful Monument of white Marble, to the Memory of Thomas Thynne, of Long Leat, in the County of Wilts, Eſq. who was ſhot in his Coach, on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682; in the Front is cut the Figure of him in his Coach, with thoſe of the three Aſſaſſins who murdered him. At the End of this Aiſle, and on one Side of what is called the Poets Row, lies covered with a handſome Monument, and his Effigy as large as the Life, the very famous Dr. Buſhby, Maſter of Weſtminſter School; whoſe ſtrict Diſcipline and Severity are everywhere ſo much talked of.

I muſt now take Notice of the Poets, whoſe Monuments ſtand moſtly contiguous. Here are the ancient Monuments of Chaucer and Spencer, with thoſe of Ben Johnſon, Drayton, Milton, and Butler; alſo of the great Dryden, the ingenious Philips, the divine Cowley, the harmonious Prior, and the inimitable Shakeſpeare, of whoſe curious Effigy I have ſpoken before: nor muſt I omit the gentle Mr. John Gay, to whoſe Memory his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry has erected a noble Monument, which Mr. Pope has adorned with a very elegant Inſcription in Verſe. I muſt here end my Remarks, but cannot take Leave of this venerable Place without obſerving, that it has many curious painted Windows, a noble Choir, a fine Organ, and a magnificent Altar-piece. I am,

Honored Madam, &c.

AN ELEGY,

Written in a Country Church Yard.

THE Curfew tolls the Knell of parting Day,
  The lowing Herd winds ſlowly o'er the Lea,
The Ploughman homeward plods his wearied Way,
  And leaves the World to Darkneſs and to me.

Now fades the glimmering Landſcape on the Sight,
  And all the Air a ſolemn Stillneſs holds,
Save where the Beetle wheels his droning flight,
  Or drowſy Tinklings lull the diſtant folds:

Save that from yonder Ivy-mantled Tower
  The moping Owl does to the Moon complain
Of ſuch as, wand'ring near her ſecret Bower,
  Moleſt her ancient ſolitary Reign.

Beneath thoſe rugged Elms, that Yew-tree's Shade,
  Where heaves the Turf in many a mouldering Heap,
Each in his narrow Cell for ever laid,
  The rude Forefathers of the Hamlet ſleep.

The breezy Call of incenſe-breathing Morn,
  The Swallow twittering from the Straw-built Shed,
The Cock's ſhrill Clarion, or the echoing Horn,
  No more ſhall rouſe them from their lowly Bed.

For them no more the blazing Hearth ſhall burn,
  Or buſy Houſewife ply her Evening Care;
No Children run to liſp their Sire's Return,
  Or climb his Knees the envied Kiſs to ſhare.

Oft did the Harveſt to their Sickle yield,
  Their Harrow oft the ſtubborn Glebe had broke;
How jocund did they drive their Team a-field!
  How bow'd the Woods beneath their ſturdy Stroke!

Let not Ambition mock their uſeful Toil,
  Their homely Joys and Deſtiny obſcure;
Nor Grandeur hear with a diſdainful Smile,
  The ſhort and ſimple Annals of the Poor.

The Boaſt of Heraldry, the Pomp of Pow'r,
  And all that Beauty, all that Wealth e'er gave,
Awaits alike th' inevitable Hour;
  The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to theſe the Fault,
  If Memory o'er their Tomb no Trophies raiſe,
Where through the long-drawn Aiſle and fretted Vault,
  The pealing Anthem ſwells the Note of Praiſe.

Can ſtory'd Urn, or animated Buſt,
  Back to its Manſion call the fleeting Breath?
Can Honor's Voice provoke the ſilent Duſt,
  Or Flattery ſoothe the dull cold Ear of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected Spot is laid,
  Some heart, once pregnant with celeſtial Fire;
Hands that the Rod of Empire might have ſway'd,
  Or wak'd to Extacy the living Lyre.

But Knowledge to their Eyes her ample Page,
Rich with the Spoils of Time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill Penury repreſs'd their noble Rage,
And froze the genial Current of the Soul.

Full many a Gem of pureſt Ray ſerene
The dark unfathom'd Caves of Ocean bear;
Full many a Flow'r is born to bluſh unſeen,
And waſtes its Sweetneſs on the deſert Air.

Some Village *Hampden*, who with dauntleſs Breaſt
The little Tyrant of his Fields withſtood;
Some mute inglorious *Milton* here may reſt,
Some *Cromwell*, guiltleſs of his Country's Blood.

Th' Applauſe of liſt'ning Senates to command,
The Threats of Pain and Ruin to deſpiſe,
To ſcatter Plenty o'er a ſmiling Land,
And read their Hiſtory in a Nation's Eyes;

Their Lot forbade: nor circumſcrib'd alone
Their growing Virtues, but their Crimes confin'd;
Forbade to wade through Slaughter to a Throne,
And ſhut the Gates of Mercy on Mankind.

The ſtruggling Pangs of conſcious Truth to hide,
To quench the Bluſhes of ingenuous Shame;
Or heap the Shrine of Luxury and Pride,
With Incenſe kindled at the Muſe's Flame.

Far from the madding Crowd's ignoble Strife,
Their ſober Wiſhes never learn'd to ſtray;
Along the cool ſequeſter'd Vale of Life
They kept the noiſeleſs Tenor of their Way.

Yet even theſe Bones from Inſult to protect,
Some frail Memorial ſtill erected nigh,
With uncouth Rhymes and ſhapeleſs Sculpture deck'd,
Implores the paſſing Tribute of a Sigh.

Their Name, their Years, ſpelt by th' unletter'd Muſe,
The Place of Fame and Elegy ſupply;
And many a holy Text around ſhe ſtrews,
That teach the ruſtic Moraliſt to die.

For who to dumb Forgetfulneſs a Prey,
This pleaſing anxious Being e'er reſign'd,
Left the warm Precincts of the cheerful Day,
Nor caſt one longing, ling'ring Look behind;

On ſome fond Breaſt the parting Soul relies;
Some pious Drops the cloſing Eye requires;
E'en from the Tomb the Voice of Nature cries,
E'en in our Aſhes live their wonted Fires.

For thee, who mindful of the unhonor'd Dead,
Doſt in theſe Lines their artleſs Tale relate,
If Chance, by lonely Contemplation led,
Some kindred Spirit ſhall inquire thy Fate,

Haply ſome hoary-headed Swain may ſay,
" Oft have we ſeen him at the Peep of Dawn,
Bruſhing with haſty Steps the Dews away,
To meet the Sun upon the upland Lawn.

There, at the Foot of yonder nodding Beech,
That wreathes its old fantaſtic Roots ſo high,
His liſtleſs Length at Noon-tide would he ſtretch,
And pore upon the Brook that babbles by.

Hard by yon Wood, now ſmiling as in Scorn,
Mutt'ring his Wayward Fancies, he would rove;
Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
Or craz'd with Care, or croſs'd in hopeleſs Love.

One Morn I miſs'd him on the 'cuſtom'd Hill,
Along the Heath, and near his fav'rite Tree;
Another came, nor yet beſide the Rill,
Nor up the Lawn, nor at the Wood was he:

The next, with Dirges due, in ſad Array,
Slow thro' the Church-way Path we ſaw him borne;
Approach and read (for thou canſt read) the Lay
Grav'd on the Stone beneath yon aged Thorn.

There, ſcatter'd oft, the earlieſt of the Year,
By Hands unſeen, are Show'rs of Violets found;
The Red-breaſt loves to build and warble there,
And little Footſteps lightly print the Ground."

THE EPITAPH.

Here reſts his Head upon the Lap of Earth,
A youth to Fortune and to Fame unknown;
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble Birth,
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his Bounty, and his Soul ſincere,
Heaven did a Recompence as largely ſend;
He gave to Miſery (all he had) a Tear;
He gain'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wiſh'd) a Friend.

No farther ſeek his Merits to diſcloſe,
Or draw his Frailties from their dread Abode,
(There they alike in trembling Hope repoſe)
The Boſom of his Father and his God.

The following Speeches are ſelected from Shakeſpeare, and it is hoped that they will be uſeful and agreeable to Youth, as they will ſerve to give a Variety to their Taſks, and to bring them acquainted with the higher and more poetical Style of their own Language.

THE PROGRESS OF LIFE.

From the Play called, As You Like It.

ALL the World's a Stage,
And all the Men and Women merely Players;
They have their Exits, and their Entrances;
And one Man in his Time plays many Parts;
His Acts being ſeven Ages. At firſt the Infant,
Mewling and puking in his Nurſe's Arms.
And then the whining School-Boy, with Satchel
And ſhining Morning Face, creeping like Snail
Unwillingly to School. And then, the Lover;
Sighing like Furnace, with a woeful Ballad
Made to his Miſtreſs's Eyebrow. Then a Soldier;
Full of ſtrong Oaths, and bearded like the Pard,
Jealous in Honor, ſudden and quick in Quarrel,
Seeking the Bubble Reputation,
Ev'n in the Cannon's Mouth. And then the Juſtice,
In fair round Belly, with good Capon lin'd;
With Eyes ſevere, and Beard of formal cut,
Full of wiſe Saws, and modern Inſtances;
And ſo he plays his Part. The ſixth Age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd Pantaloon,
With Spectacles on Noſe, and Pouch on Side;
His youthful Hoſe well ſav'd, a World too wide
For his ſhrunk Shank; and his big manly Voice,
Turning again tow'rds childiſh Treble, pipes,
And whiſtles in the Sound. Laſt Scene of all,
That ends this ſtrange eventful Hiſtory,
Is ſecond Childiſhneſs, and mere Oblivion;
Sans Teeth, ſans Eyes, ſans Taſte, ſans every Thing.

HAMLET's MEDITATION ON DEATH.

TO be or not to be: That is the Queſtion——
Whether 'tis nobler in the Mind to ſuffer
The Stings and Arrows of outrageous Fortune;
Or to take Arms againſt a Siege of Troubles,
And by oppoſing end them?——To die——to ſleep——
No more: and by a Sleep, to ſay, we end
The Heart-ach, and the thouſand natural Shocks
That Fleſh is Heir to; 'tis a Conſummation
Devoutly to be wiſh'd. To die——to ſleep——
To ſleep; perchance to dream! aye, there's the Rub——
For in that Sleep of Death what Dreams may come
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal Coil,
Muſt give us Pauſe.—There's the Retroſpect
That makes Calamity of ſo long Life;
For who would bear the Whips and Scorn o' th' Time,
Th' Oppreſſor's Wrong, the proud Man's Contumely,
The Pangs of deſpis'd Love, the Law's Delay,
The Inſolence of Office, and the Spurns
That patient Merit of th' Unworthy takes,
When he himſelf might his Quietus make
With a bare Bodkin? Who would Fardles bear,
To groan and ſweat under a weary Life,
But that the Dread of ſomething after Death,
(That undiſcovered Country, from whoſe Bourne
No Traveller returns) puzzles the Will,
And makes us rather bear thoſe Ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus Conſcience does make Cowards of us all;
And thus the native Hue of Reſolution
Is ſicklied o'er with the pale Caſt of Thought;
And Enterprizes of great Pith and Moment
With this Regard their Current turn away,
And loſe the Name of Action.

Speech of King Henry IV. *upon his receiving News in the Night of the Rebellion of the Earl of* Northumberland.

HOW many Thouſands of my pooreſt Subjects
Are at this Hour aſleep! O gentle ſleep!
Nature's ſoft Nurſe, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my Eyelids down
And ſteep my Senſes in Forgetfulneſs?

Why rather, Sleep, lyeſt thou in ſmoaky Huts,
Upon uneaſy Pallets, ſtretching thee
And huſht with buzzing Night-flies to thy Slumber,
Than in the perfum'd Chambers of the Great,
And lull'd with Sounds of ſweeteſt Melody.
O thou dull God! Why lyeſt thou with the Vile,
In loathſome Beds, and leav'ſt the Kingly Couch,
Beneath rich Canopies of coſtly State,
A Watch-caſe to a Common Larum-bell?
Wilt thou upon the high and giddy Maſt,
Seal up the Ship-boy's Eyes, and rock his Brains
In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge,
And in the Viſitation of the Winds,
Who take the Ruffian Billows by the Top,
Curling their monſtrous Heads, and hanging them
With deafening Clamours in the ſlippery Shrouds,
That, with the Hurly, Death itſelf awakes?——
Canſt thou, O partial Sleep! give thy Repoſe
To the wet Sea-boy in an Hour ſo rude;
And, in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt Night,
With all Appliances and Means to boot,
Deny it to a King? Then, happy lowly Clown!
Uneaſy lies the Head that wears a Crown.

When Henry IV. *was on his Death Bed, he ordered the Crown to be laid by him on his Pillow. The* Prince of Wales, *who had hitherto lived a very wild and diſſolute Life (though afterwards he was the famous* Henry the Fifth, *who conquered* France) *ſitting by his Bedſide, and imagining his Father was dead, took the Crown from his Pillow, reflecting and moralizing upon it, and retired into the next Room very ſorrowful. The King awaking, called for his Crown and Son; he entered again; upon which the King takes Occaſion to rebuke him in the following Speech.*

[*The Prince of Wales's Anſwer to be ſpoken by another Boy.*]

K. Henry. THY wiſh was Father, *Henry*, to that Thought;
I ſtay too long by thee. I weary thee.
Doſt thou ſo hunger for my empty Chair,
That thou wilt needs inveſt thee in my Honors
Before thy Hour be ripe? O fooliſh Youth!
Thou ſuck'ſt the Greatneſs that will overwhelm thee.
Stay but a little; for my Cloud of Dignity
Is held from falling with ſo weak a Wind,

That it will quickly drop, my Day is done:
Thou haſt ſtol'n that, which, after a few Hours,
Were thine without Offence; and at my Death
Thou haſt ſeal'd up my Expectation.
Thy Life did manifeſt thou lov'ſt me not;
And thou wilt have me die aſſur'd of it.
Thou hadſt a thouſand Daggers in thy Thoughts,
Which thou haſt whetted on thy ſtony Heart,
To ſtab at half an Hour of my frail Life.
What! can'ſt thou not forbear me half an Hour?
Then get thee gone and dig my Grave thyſelf,
And bid the merry Bells ring to thy Ear
That thou art crown'd, not that I am dead.
Let all the Tears, that ſhould bedew my Hearſe,
Be drops of Balm to ſanctify thy Head;
Only compound me with forgotten Duſt,
Give that which gave thee Life, unto the Worms:
Pluck down my Officers, break my Decrees;
For now a Time is come to mock at Form;
Henry the Fifth is crown'd: Up, Vanity!
Down, Royal State! All you ſage Counſellors, hence;
And at the Engliſh Court aſſemble now,
From ev'ery Region, Apes of Idleneſs;
Now, Neighbour Confines, purge you of your Scum;
Have you a Ruffian that will ſwear, drink, dance,
Revel the Night, rob, murder, and commit
The oldeſt Sins the neweſt Kind of Ways?
Be happy, he will trouble you no more;
England ſhall give him Office, Honor, Might:
For the Fifth *Harry* from curb'd Licenſe plucks
The Muzzle of Reſtraint: and the wild Dog
Shall fleſh his Tooth on ev'ry Innocent.
O my poor Kingdom, ſick with civil Blows,
When that my Care would not withhold thy Riots,
What wilt thou do when Riot is thy Care?
O thou wilt be a Wilderneſs again,
Peopled with Wolves, thy old Inhabitants.

P. Henry. O pardon me, my Liege! but for my Tears
I had foreſtall'd this dear and deep rebuke, [*Kneeling.*
E're you with Grief had ſpoke, and I had heard
The Courſe of it ſo far. There is your Crown;
And he that wears the Crown immortally
Long guard it yours! If I affect it more,
Than as your Honor, and as your Renown,

Let me no more from this Obedience riſe,
Which my moſt true and inward-duteous Spirit
Teacheth this proſtrate and exterior Bending.
Heaven witneſs with me, when I here came in,
And found no Courſe of Breath within your Majeſty,
How cold it ſtruck my Heart! If I do feign,
O let me in my preſent Wildneſs die,
And never live to ſhew th' incredulous World,
The noble Change that I have purpoſed.
Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
(And dead almoſt, my Liege, to think you were,)
I ſpake unto the Crown, as having Senſe,
And thus upbraided it: "The Care on thee depending,
Hath fed upon the Body of my Father."
Accuſing it, I put it on my Head,
To try with it (as with an Enemy
That had before my Face murder'd my Father)
The Quarrel of a true Inheritor.
But if it did affect my Blood with joy,
Or ſwell my Thoughts to any Stain of Pride——
If any rebel or vain Spirit of mine
Did with the leaſt Affection of a Welcome
Give Entertainment to the Might of it,
Let Heaven for ever keep it from my Head,
And make me as the pooreſt Vaſſal is,
That doth with Awe and Terror kneel to it!

Speech of King Henry the Fifth, *at the Siege of* Harfleur.

ONCE more unto the Breach, dear Friends, once more,
Or cloſe the Wall up with the Engliſh Dead.
In Peace there's nothing ſo becomes a Man
As modeſt Stillneſs and Humility:
But when the Blaſt of War Blows in our Ears,
Then imitate the Action of the Tyger;
Stiffen the Sinews, ſummon up the Blood,
Diſguiſe fair Nature with hard-favour'd Rage;
Then lend the Eye a terrible Aſpect;
Let it pry o'er the Portage of the Head,
Like the Braſs Cannon. Let the Brow o'erwhelm it
And fearfully as doth a galled Rock,
O'erhang and jutty his confounded Baſe,
Swill'd with the wild and waſteful Ocean.
Now ſet the Teeth, and ſtretch the Noſtril wide;

Hold hard the Breath, and bend up ev'ry Spirit
To his full Height. Now on, you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe Blood is fetched from Fathers of War Proof.
Fathers, that like ſo many Alexanders,
Have in theſe Parts from Morn till Even fought,
And ſheath'd their Swords for lack of Argument.
Diſhonor not your Mothers; now atteſt,
That thoſe whom you call'd Fathers did beget you.
Be Copy now to Men of groſſer Blood,
And teach them how to war. And you, good Yeomen,
Whoſe Limbs were made in England, ſhew us here
The Metal of your Paſture; let us ſwear
That your are worth your Breeding; which I doubt not;
For there is none of you ſo mean and baſe,
That hath not noble Luſtre in your Eyes;
I ſee you ſtand like Greyhounds in the Slips,
Straining upon the Start. The Game's a-foot;
Follow your Spirit; and upon this Charge,
Cry, God for *Harry!* England! and St. George!

AN

INTRODUCTION TO THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

LESSON I.

GRAMMAR is the Art of Speaking and Writing any Language right and properly, and it has Four Parts; and theſe are called Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

Orthography teaches how to ſpell or write every Word with proper Letters. There are Twenty-ſix Letters, five of which, viz. *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, are called Vowels, and the reſt Conſonants. [*See Page* 1.]

A Diphthong is two Vowels joined together in one Syllable.

A Triphthong is three Vowels joined in one Syllable.

A Syllable is that ſound which is formed by pronouncing any Part of a Word, as *Gram-mar*, *Writ-ing*, *&c.*

The beſt Rule for dividing Words in Spelling is, to divide them as they are naturally divided in right Pronunciation.

Etymology teaches the Explanation or Kinds of Words, their Derivation, Change, Analogy, or Likeneſs to one another in any Language.

Syntax teaches us the right placing or joining of Words together in Sentences.

Prosody teaches the Accent and Quantities of Syllables, Pronunciation, and the Art of making Verses.

The Number of Words, or Parts of Speech, are Ten: *viz*: Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

LESSON II.

An Article is a Part of Speech put before Nouns to fix their vague Signification; as, *a* Man, *the* Man, *an* House, *the* House. There are three Articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

A Noun, or Substantive, is the Name of any Person, Place, or Thing, as *Thomas*, *London*, *Honour*, *Goodness*.

There are Two Nouns, the Singular, which speaks of one, as *a Stick*, *a Boy*; and the Plural, which speaks of more than one, as *Sticks*, *Boys*.

1. The Plural is usually formed by adding *s* to the Singular; as *Noun*, *Nouns*, *Verb*, *Verbs*.

2. When the Singular ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *sh*, the Plural is formed by adding the Syllable *es*; as *Miss*, *Misses*, *Box*, *Boxes*, *Peach*, *Peaches*.

3. When the Singular ends in *f*, or *fe*, the Plural is formed by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*; as *Life*, *Lives*, *Half*, *Halves*, &c. except *Dwarf*, *Grief*, *Hoof*, *Muff*, &c. which take *s* to make the Plural. If the Singular ends in *y*, the Plural is formed by changing *y* into *ies*; as *Lady*, *Ladies*, *Gallery*, *Galleries*, &c.

4. Sometimes the Plural is formed by adding the Syllable *en*; as *Ox*, *Oxen*; sometimes by changing the Vowel, as *Man*, *Men*; and sometimes by changing the Vowels and Consonants, as *Penny*, *Pence*, *Mouse*, *Mice*.

5. Some Nouns have no plural, as *Wheat*, &c. others no Singular, as *Ashes*, &c. and some are the same in both Numbers, as *Sheep*, &c.

LESSON III.

There are Two Genders; the Masculine and the Feminine. The Masculine denotes the Male-kind, as *a Man*, *a Prince*, &c. the Feminine denotes the Female-kind, as, *a Woman*, *a Princess*, &c.

1. Nouns, signifying Things without Life, are of no Gender; as, *a Pen*, *a Table*, &c. According to the Custom of the English Tongue, the Sun is of the Masculine, the Moon, the Church, Ships, and frequently Countries (especially when the Style is any thing elevated) such as *France*, *Spain*, &c. are of the Feminine Gender.

Note.—As Gender ſignifies Sex, ſo conſequently there muſt be Genders in all Languages; therefore the Pronouns *He* and *She* have an evident Reference to the Maſculine and Feminine Genders, and *It*, to the Neuter Gender, or Words of no Gender.

Nouns have Two Caſes; the Nominative and the Genitive. The Genitive is formed by adding *s*, or, when Pronunciation requires *es*, to the Nominative, as *Men, Men's, Ox, Oxes*.

Note.—It is ſuppoſed this Caſe had its Origin from a Contraction, as *John's Book*, for *John his Book*. And though this Contraction can be admitted only in the Singular Number, and the Maſculine Gender, yet it being found a conciſe and ſmooth Expreſſion, the beſt Authors uſe it in the other Number and Gender; and therefore ſeveral late Authors have, and, it is preſumed, very properly, called it a Genitive Caſe.

LESSON IV.

An Adjective is a Word that ſignifies the Quality of any Perſon, Place, or Thing, as, *a good Man, a great City, a fine Houſe.*

1. Moſt Adjectives have two Degrees of Compariſon, the Comparative and the Superlative; as from *long*, are formed the Comparative *longer*, and Superlative *longeſt*.

Note.—*Long* is the poſitive State of the Adjective, and therefore, as many Authors obſerve, cannot be properly called a Step or Degree.

2. The Comparative is formed for the moſt Part by adding *er* to the Poſitive, as *long, longer, ſhort, ſhorter*: The Superlative by adding *eſt*, as *long, longeſt*, &c.

3. Theſe Degrees of Compariſon are frequently formed by the Adverbs *very, infinitely, more, moſt, leſs, leaſt*; as *more ſhort, very, moſt* or *infinitely ſhort, leſs common, leaſt common*, &c.

4. There are a few Adjectives peculiar in their Compariſon; as *good, better, beſt; bad, worſe, worſt.*

A Pronoun is a Word uſed inſtead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent Repetition of the Word; as *the Man is merry, he laughs, he ſings.*

The following Pronouns have two Caſes; the Nominative and the Accuſative, in both Numbers.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	Accuſ.	Nom.	Accuſ.
I	Me	We	Us
Thou	Thee	Ye	You
He	Him	They	Them
She	Her		

Nominative *who*, and *whosoever*; Accusative, *whom*, and *whomsoever*, are the same in both Numbers. *That*, makes *those* in the Plural, *this*, makes *these*.

The other Pronouns have no Variation; and, that the Learner may know them, they are *Oneself*, *Myself*, *Yourself*, *Thyself*, *Himself*, *It*, *Its*, *Whose*, *What*, *Which*, *My*, *Mine*, *Our*, *Ours*, *Thy*, *Thine*, *Your*, *Yours*, *His*, *Hers*, *Their*, *Theirs*.

LESSON V.

A *Verb* is a Word that signifies the acting or being of a Person, Place, or Thing; as, *the Man calls*, *the City stands*, *the Tree falls*, *I am*.

Verbs that signify the Doing, are active; as, *I call*, *he writes*.

There is but one Verb in the English Tongue that signifies merely Being, and that is the Verb *am*; which alone may be properly called Neuter.

The Noun, or Pronoun, that stands before the active Verbs in the above Examples, may be called the Agent; and that which stands before the Neuter, the Subject of the Verb.

Properly speaking, there is no Passive Verb in the English Language; for though *I am loved* is commonly called a Passive Verb, it is but a Participle, or Adjective derived of the Verb *love*.

There are Four Moods, or Ways of declining Verbs; the Indicative, Imperative, Potential, and Infinitive.

1. The Indicative expresses the Action, or Being, directly and absolutely; as, *I am*, *he loves*.

2. The Imperative commands, or forbids; as, *come*, *go*, *fear him*, *love him*.

3. The Potential expresses the Action, or Being, as possible or impossible, fit or unfit; as, *I may love*, *I may not love*.

4. The Infinitive expresses the Action or Being indeterminately; as, *to be*, *to love*.

LESSON VI.

There are Five Tenses or Times; the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future.

1. The Present expresses the Time that now is; as, *I love*.

2. The Imperfect denotes the Time not fully completed; as, *I loved*, or, *was loving*.

3. The Perfect denotes the Time fully past, as, *I have loved*.

4. The Pluperfect denotes the Time more than past; as, *I had loved*.

5. The Future denotes the Time to come; as, *I will, or shall love.*

The Moods and Tenses are partly formed by the Verb itself; and partly by the Assistance of the Auxiliary Signs.

There are Two *Moods* formed from the Verb itself; the Indicative, as, *I love;* and the Imperative, as, *love thou.* And likewise Two Tenses: the Present, as, *I love;* and the Past, as *I loved.*

The Auxiliary Signs are, *to, do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, would, could, should.*

To, is a Sign of the Infinitive Mood; as, *to be, to love.*

May, can, must, might, would, could, should, are Signs of the Potential Mood.

Do, with its Inflections, *dost, doth,* or *does,* are Signs of the Present Tense.

Did, with its Inflection *didst,* are Signs of the Imperfect Tense.

Have, with its Inflections *hast, hath,* or *has,* are Signs of the Perfect Tense.

Had, with its Inflection *hadst,* are signs of the Pluperfect Tense.

Shall and *will,* with their Inflections *shalt* and *wilt,* are Signs of the Future Tense.

Note—*Do* and *have,* when they are not joined to Verbs to distinguish the Circumstance of Time, are absolutely Verbs; as, *I do it, I have it.*

LESSON VII.

There are Three Persons in each Number, in Verbs; as, Sing. *I love, thou lovest, he loveth.* Plural, *we love, ye love, they love.*

The second Person Singular is formed out of the first, by adding *st,* or *est;* the third, by adding *th,* or *eth,* or only *s.*

There are Two Terminations in Verbs respecting Time; as, *love,* and *loved,* which last may be called the Inflection of the Preter. or Past Tense. And when this Inflection of the Preter. Tense is formed by adding *d,* or *ed,* to the first Person Present Tense, the Verb is regular, and is declined after the following Examples.

Note—The Auxiliary Signs, for the most Part, seem to have the Nature of Adverbs.

LESSON VIII.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Singular. *I love* or *do love, thou lovest* or *dost love, he loveth* or

loves. Plur. *We love* or *do love, ye love* or *do love, they love* or *do love.*

Imperfect Tense. Sing. *I loved* or *did love, thou lovedst* or *didst love, he loved* or *did love.* Plur. *We loved* or *did love, ye loved* or *did love, they loved* or *did love.*

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I have loved, thou hast loved, he hath loved.* Plur. *We have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.*

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I had loved, thou hadst loved, he hath loved.* Plur. *We had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.*

Future Tense. Sing. *I shall* or *will love, thou shalt* or *wilt love, he shall* or *will love.* Plur. *We shall* or *will love, ye shall* or *will love, they shall* or *will love.*

Note—Some Verbs in this Mood will admit of a second Future, especially such as signify the completing of any Thing; as, *I shall* or *will have finished it To-morrow.*

LESSON IX.

Imperative Mood. Sing. *Do thou love,* or *love thou?* Plur. *Do ye love,* or *love ye?*

Let, commonly called a Sign of the Imperative Mood, is properly a Verb in that Mood; as in this Example, *let him love;* the Meaning is, *permit,* or *suffer him to love. Let,* therefore, seems to be a Verb of the Imperative, and *love* of the Infinitive Mood: the Sign *to* being understood, though not expressed.

Potential Mood. Sing. *I must, may, can, would, could,* or *should love; thou must, may'st, can'st, wouldst, couldst,* or *shouldst love; he must, may, can, would, could,* or *should love.* Plur. *We must, may, can, would, could,* or *should love; ye,* &c.

Note—This Mood seems to have no Imperfect Tense.

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I must, might, would, could,* or *should have loved; thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst,* or *shouldst have loved; he must, might, would, could,* or *should have loved.* Plur. *We must, might, would, could,* or *should have loved; ye,* &c.

The Pluperfect Tense, in this Mood, is best expressed by the perfect, as, *I might have loved* her before the Time you mention.

The Future Tense, of most Verbs in this Mood, is best expressed by the Present, as, *I may love* To-morrow.

Infinitive Mood. Present Tense, *to love;* Perfect, *to have loved,* Future, *about to love.*

LESSON X.

The Declension of the Neuter Verb.
Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. *I am, thou art, he is.* Plur. *We are, ye are, they are.*

Imperfect Tenſe. Sing. *I was, thou waſt, he was.* Plur. *We were, ye were, they were.*

Perfect Tenſe. Sing. *I have been, thou haſt been, he hath or has been.* Plur. *We have been, ye have been, they have been.*

Pluperfect Tenſe. Sing. *I had been, thou hadſt been, he had been.* Plur. *We had been, ye had been, they had been.*

Future Tenſe. Sing. *I ſhall* or *will be, thou ſhalt* or *wilt be, he ſhall* or *will be.* Plur. *We ſhall* or *will be, ye ſhall* or *will be,* &c.

Second Future. Sing. *I ſhall* or *will have been,* &c.

Imperative Mood. Sing. *Do thou be,* or *be thou.* Plur. *Do ye be,* or *be ye.*

Potential Mood. Preſent Tenſe. Sing. *I muſt, may, can, would, could,* or *ſhould be; thou muſt, may'ſt, can'ſt, wouldſt, couldſt,* or *ſhouldſt be; he muſt, may, can, would, could,* or *ſhould be.* Plur. *We muſt, may, can, would, could,* or *ſhould be; ye,* &c.

LESSON XI.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenſe. Sing. *I muſt, might, would, could,* or *ſhould have been; thou muſt, mighteſt, wouldſt, couldſt,* or *ſhouldſt have been; he muſt, might, would, could,* or *ſhould have been.* Plur. *We muſt, might, would, could,* or *ſhould have been; ye,* &c.

The Future Tenſe, in this Mood, is beſt expreſſed by the Preſent; as, *I may be* To-morrow.

Infinitive Mood. Preſent, *to be.* Perfect, *to have been.* Future, *about to be.*

When the Termination of the Preter. Tenſe is not formed by adding *d* or *ed*, to the Firſt Perſon of the Preſent Tenſe Singular, the Verb may be called Irregular; but that Irregularity being diſcovered, and obſerved in the Preter. Tenſe, the Verb is declined, in all other Reſpects, as the regular Verb.

The moſt common Irregularity is when the *d*, or *ed*, for better Sound's Sake, is changed into *t*, and this is, for the moſt Part, the Caſe when the Verb itſelf ends in *f*, *p*, and *x*; as, *puft, wrapt,* and *mixt*: for *puffed, wrapped,* and *mixed,* &c.

The ſame Irregularity, or Contraction, frequently occurs in Verbs of other Terminations. For ſome different Irregularities we refer to the following Leſſon of Participles.

LESSON XII.

A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb, and ſignifies Being, Doing, or Suffering, as a Verb does.

There are two Participles, the Active and the Paſſive.

The Active always ends in *ing*: and the Passive, which, for the most Part ends in *ed*; as from the Verb *love*, are derived the Participles *loving* and *loved*.

The Passive Participle is for the most Part the same with the Preter. or Past Tense of the Verb.

Regular Verbs and Participles.

Present Tense.	*To love, laugh, provoke*, &c.
Preter. Tense.	*Loved, laughed, provoked*, &c.
Passive Participle.	*Loved, laughed, provoked*, &c.
Active Participle.	*Loving, laughing, provoking*, &c.

LESSON XIII.

There are a few Verbs ending in *t*, that are the same in the Present Preter. Tense, and Passive Participle; as, *cut, cast, hast*, &c.

Here it may be observed, that there are two Ways of, expressing the Present, the Imperfect, and Future Tenses of most Verbs; one by the Verb itself, and the other by the Help of the Active Participle; as, *I write*, or *am writing*; *thou writest*, or *art writing*, &c. *I will write*, or *will be writing*.

There are two Ways of expressing the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, in most Irregular Verbs, one by the Verb itself, as before directed, and the other by the Passive Participle; which Participle, in this Case, become a proper and real Verb, as, *I have wrote*, or *have written*, &c. *I had wrote*; or *had written*.

LESSON XIV.

An Adverb is a Part of Speech joined to a Verb, an Adjective, a Participle, and sometimes to another Adverb, to express the Quality or Circumstance of it: *He reads well, a truly good Man, a very loving Friend, he writes very correctly.*

Some Adverbs admit of Comparison; as, *often, oftener, oftenest*; *soon, sooner, soonest*; and many of them are compared by the other Adverbs, *much, more, most*, &c.

Adverbs have Relation to Time, as, *now, lately*, &c. to Place, as, *here, there*, &c. to Number, as, *once, twice*, &c.

LESSON XV.

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins Words or Sentences together; as, *albeit, although, and, also, because, but, either, else, however, if, namely, neither, nor, not, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, yet*, &c. as for Example, I have Fish *and* Flesh for Dinner; or, I have *not only* Fish *and* Flesh, *but also* Pies *and* Tarts, *and likewise* Cakes *and* Ale; *but*

I have neither Claret *nor* Burgundy, *but* good Port *and* Lisbon, &c.

Note—The above Words are always Conjunctions. But these six following are sometimes Adverbs; *also*, *as*, *otherwise*, *since*, *likewise*, *then*. Note—*except*, and *save*, are sometimes Verbs; *for*, sometimes a Preposition; and *that*, sometimes a Pronoun.

LESSON XVI.

A Preposition is a Word set before Nouns to express the Relation of Persons, Places, or Things to each other; as, He came *to*, and stood *before* the City.

The following are the principal Prepositions, viz. *about*, *above*, *after*, *against*, *among*, or *amongst*, *after*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *unto*, *than*, *towards*, *under*, *with*, *within*, *without*, &c.

Note—The Preposition *unto*, and the Adverb *until*, are not much used by late Authors.

LESSON XVII.

An Interjection is a Word that expresses any sudden Motion of the Mind, transported with the Sensation of Pleasure, or Pain; as, *O! oh! ah! alas! heigh! hey-day! fie! hark! lack! lack-a-day! strange! O brave! sirrah! pish! tush! wo!* &c. *wo*, or *woe*, is used like a Substantive, as, *wo is me!*

The different Names of the Interjections are,

1. Those used to express Grief or Surprize, as, *Oh! ah! alas! hark! dear me! Oh dear! behold!* &c.

2. Those expressing Action in a soft Manner, such as Command, Intreaty, or Commendation, are called social Interjections, such as, *O brave! strange! good-sir! pish! tush! lack-a-day! heigh! hey-day! ho! soho! here! come-hither!* &c. and sometimes they express Mirth or Persuasion, as, *ha! hush! silence! prithee!* &c.

An Explanation of the Marks and Stops in Reading.

(,) A Comma is a Pause, or Resting in Speech, while you may tell one; as in the first Stop of the following Examples. *Get Wisdom, get Understanding; forget it not: Neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.*

(;) A Semicolon is a Note of Breathing, or a Pause, while you may tell two; and is used when there is much of the Sentence or Paragraph behind; as in the second Pause of the above Example.

(:) A Colon is a Pause while you may tell three, and is used when the Sense is perfect, but not ended, as in the third Stop of the above Example.

(.) A Period, or full Stop, denotes the longest Pause, or while you may tell four; and is placed after a Sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the last Stop of the above Example.

(?) An Interrogation is used when a Question is asked, and requires as long a Pause as a full Stop; and is always, as, *Who is that?*

(!) A Note of Admiration is used when any Thing is expressed with Wonder; and in good Pronunciation they require a Pause somewhat longer than the Period; as, *O Lord, how glorious are thy Works!*

() A Parenthesis is used to include Words in a Sentence, which may be left out without spoiling the Sense; as, *The Lord is not slack concerning his Promise* (as some Men count Slackness,) *but is long-suffering towards us, not willing that any should perish.* 2 Pet. iii. 9.

(‸) A Caret is used to denote where a Letter or Word is left out; as, *Evil Communications corrupt* ‸ *good* *Manners.*

(-) The Hyphen is used to separate Syllables, and the Members of Compound Words; as, *Watch-man*, *Coach-man.*

(') The Apostrophe, at the Head of a Letter, denotes the Omission of one or more subsequent Letters, as, *lov'd*, *fear'd*, for *loved*, *feared*, &c.

(´) The Accent or Mark for Pronunciation, placed over a Vowel in a Word; it is also used to shew that the Stress of the Voice in pronouncing the Word is upon that Syllable.

(") Quotation, or a double Comma turned, is put at the beginning of such Lines as are recited out of other Authors.

(‖) Parallels are often used in the Margins of Holy Writ, when a Sentence or Word may be otherwise termed.

(*†) An Asterism, and Obelisk or Dagger, are used to direct or refer to some Note or Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.

(☞) An Index or Hand, signifies that Passage to be very remarkable against which it stands.

(§) A Section or Division is used in sub-dividing of a Chapter into lesser Parts.

(¶) A Paragraph is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the Beginning of a new Subject or Matter.

When Capital Letters are uſed:

The firſt Letter of every Sentence ſhould be a Capital; alſo the firſt Letter in every Line of Poetry, and of the Proper Names of Perſons, Places, Arts, and Trades; and the Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*. It is likewiſe uſual, when we mention our Superiors, and eſpecially the Deity, to ſignify the Reverence we owe them, by prefixing a Capital to thoſe Titles or Epithets which peculiar belong to them. Some Authors begin every Noun Subſtantive with a Capital; but as the Cuſtom is not general, we muſt leave every one to follow it or not, as his Inclination ſhall direct him.

A Table of Abbreviations, &c.

Mr. Maſter	M. D. Doctor of Phyſic	Capt. Captain
Mrs. Miſtreſs	LL. D. Doctor of Laws	Lieut. Lieutenant
Ld. Lord	M.A. Maſter of Arts	Col. Colonel
Bp. Biſhop	B. D. Bachelor of Divinity	Lp. Lordſhip
Abp. Archbiſhop	B. A. Bachelor of Arts	Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
Knt. Knight	St. Saint	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society
Eſq. Eſquire	i. e. that is	G. R. George Rex
Gent. Gentleman	MS. Manuſcript	Per Cent. by the Hundred
D. S. S. T. P. Profeſſor of Divinity	MSS. Manuſcripts	P. C. Privy Counſellor
A. D. or An. Dom. in the Year of our Lord	N. B. Note well	P. M. Afternoon
A.M. Forenoon	N. S. New Stile	P. S. Poſtſcript
B. V. the Bleſſed Virgin	O. S. Old Stile	Ult. the laſt
I. H. S. Jeſus the Saviour of Men	P. Ann. Yearly	Viz. that is to ſay
	Bart. Baronet	

POPE's UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

FATHER of all; in ev'ry *Age*,
In ev'ry Clime ador'd,
By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord.

Thou great Firſt Cauſe, leaſt underſtood,
Who all my Senſe confin'd,
To know but this—that thou art good,
And that myſelf am blind.

Yet gave me in this dark Eſtate,
To ſee the Good from Ill;
And binding Nature faſt in Fate,
Left free the Human Will.

What Conſcience dictates to be done,
  Or warns me not to do,
This, teach me more than Hell to ſhun,
  That, more than Heav'n purſue.

What Bleſſings thy free Bounty gives,
  Let me not caſt away;
For God is paid when Man receives;
  T' enjoy is to obey.

Yet not to Earth's contracted Span
  Thy Goodneſs let me bound,
Or think thee Lord alone of Man,
  When thouſand Worlds are round.

Let not this [illegible] unknowing Hand
  Preſume thy Bolts to throw,
And deal Damnation round the Land,
  On each I judge thy Foe.

If I am right, oh, teach my Heart
  Still in the right to ſtay;
If I am wrong, thy Grace impart,
  To find that better Way.

Save me alike from fooliſh Pride,
  Or impious Diſcontent,
At ought thy Wiſdom has deny'd,
  Or ought thy Goodneſs lent.

Teach me to feel another's Woe,
  To hide the Faults I ſee;
That Mercy I to others ſhow;
  That Mercy ſhow to me.

Mean tho' I am, not wholly ſo,
  Since quicken'd by thy Breath;
O lead me whereſoe'er I go,
  Thro' this Day's Life or Death.

This Day be Bread and Peace my Lot;
  All elſe beneath the Sun,
Thou know'ſt if beſt beſtow'd or not,
  And let thy Will be done.

To thee, whoſe Temple is all Space,
  Whoſe Altar, Earth, Sea, Skies;
One Chorus let all Being raiſe!
  All Nature's Incenſe riſe!

FINIS.

S. Hamilton, Printer, Falcon-Court, Fleet-Street.